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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DEFINITIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE QUEEN GIVES A COURT.

LONDON, February 26.—The London season was fairly inaugurated this week by a court held by the Queen in Buckingham Palace. Vast crowds gathered to greet Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales as they drove from Paddington station to the palace. Minister Schenck and the Misses Schenck were present at court.

MINISTER SCHENCK STICKS.

LONDON, February 26.—The *Daily News* makes the following announcement this morning: "We are informed that General Schenck is not likely to retire from the office of United States Minister to this country. The President has not required his resignation, and General Schenck, is it is said, prepared to defend his conduct in the Emma mine affair before both the English courts and the American Congress."

Italy.

THE KING'S SIGNATURE FORGED BY A MARQUIS.

ROME, February 26.—We have here the discovery of the commission of a great fraud upon the civil list. The King's signature has been forged to a bill for 2,0,000 francs, or $40,000. Several arrests have been made, but the guilty one is, confessedly, the Marquis Mantegazza, of Milan, who added that other forged bills, for a greater amount, are in circulation. This has caused a great sensation. The forger showed great smartness in getting the false signature attested.

Germany.

DISASTROUS INUNDATIONS—SIX HUNDRED HOUSES FLOODED IN SCHONEBECK.

SCHONEBECK, February 26.—The inundations here have caused fearful damage. The water entered 600 out of the 700 houses in the town, the most of which were flooded to the roofs. The inhabitants had barely time to escape through the attics. Over thirty houses were wrecked. The waters are now subsiding. The newspapers are appealing for subscriptions for the sufferers.

SEVENTY HOUSES DESTROYED IN PESTH.

LONDON, February 28.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the floods have destroyed seventy houses in Pesth.

Spain.

THE WAR VIRTUALLY ENDED—CARLISTS REFUSE TO FIRE ON ALFONSISTS AND SURRENDER BY BATTALIONS TO SPANISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

MADRID, February 26.—It was officially announced that eight battalions have refused to obey orders to fire upon the royalists. After a conflict between the officers and men, the force was disbanded and surrended in parties at Toloss yesterday. The Carlists are soliciting amnesty by thousands. A dispatch from the royalist Gen. Martinez Campos announces that nine battalions have surrendered at Pampeluna. It is generally believed that a complete break up of the Carlist forces is imminent, and the war is regarded as virtually ended.

PARIS, February 26.—The *Moniteur* says the interment of several thousand Carlists by France has led to the discovery of an immber of cosmopoitian insurgents in the ranks, including former officers of the Garde Mobile, Germans, Poles and several deserters from the French army. The latter will be tried by court martial. About five hundred Carlists are surrendering daily to the French authorities.

HONYE's version states that General Moriones, commanding the royalists, has arrived at Irun with fifteen battalions. He is now marching toward San Sebastian. The Carlists are demoralized and fleeing in disorder.

MEETING OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—CASTELAR SWORN—GENERAL PAVIA TO EXPLAIN HIS COUP D'ETAT—CARLOS REPORTED TO HAVE ISSUED HIS VALEDICTORY.

MADRID, February 27.—The Chamber of Deputies constituted the bureaux yesterday. Senor Castelar took the oath, but protested against the Deputies being required to do so. Prime Minister Castillo declared the protest out of place, and his speech was received with cheers.

General Pavia subsequently referred to the *coup d'etat* of 1874. He said he was reluctantly compelled to resort thereto, and would explain the necessity for the act at a later day.

KING ALFONSO

has arrived at Alsasua. He will visit some towns in the North, review the troops and then return to Madrid.

Don Carlos was on Saturday in the neighborhood of Irun.

It is stated that he crossed the frontier into France during Saturday night and then issued a manifesto announcing that he generously relinquished the struggle, in order to promote the happiness of the Spanish people.

PARIS, February 27.—Telisserenc de Bort has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture. Several protests have been signed against M. Rouher's election in Riom. Dcc de Cazes has written a letter announcing his intention to persevere in the electoral contest in the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris. He says he looks to the Constitution and not institutions to convince all, both at home and abroad, of the moderation and stability of the Republic.

THE SURRENDERS CONTINUE—THE NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

MADRID, February 27.—The Carlist troops near Lecumberri have killed their commander, General Egana, and solicited amnesty. Official advices announce that General Campos del Pueblo has effected a junction of their forces and are marching in the direction of Velate to overtake the remnants of the Carlist army and sweep the country up to the French frontier. All the Guipuzcoan battalions have now surrendered. General Perula, with five Navarrese battalions, is surrounded. *La Espana* announces that the new Spanish Minister to China will sail in a few days. His first task is to settle the difficulties respecting the shipment of Chinese coolies to Cuba.

LONDON, February 28.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the *Daily News* says that eight thousand of Carlists have submitted to King Alfonso at Taloss. The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from Hendaye, Sunday: "Lesca, with 12,000 men, is between Vera and Irurita to-morrow. Don Carlos and Lizarraga, with eight battalions were at Olagui, near Pampeluna.

France.

POLITICAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, February 26.—Up to this time none of the prefects have resigned because of the retirement of M. Buffet, the Secretary of the Interior. The political situation remains unchanged. The Bourse is quiet and steady. The feeling of depression is much relieved.

LONDON, February 28.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Paris, says M. Chaffour, Republican candidate in the Eighth arrondessement, has withdrawn in favor of the Duc DeCazes. The contest is now between DeCazes and Raoul Duval.

PARIS, February 28.—*L'Opinion* reports that M. Casimir Perier, addressing a meeting of the Left Center, stated that he had not yet accepted the Ministry of the Interior. He stated that the reason he had not yet accepted a position in the Cabinet was that he thought all who had associated themselves with M. Buffet's policy should leave the Ministry, which should be almost entirely remodeled. He referred particularly to the retention of Marcandier and Wallon. He added, however, that M. Dufaure had not finally settled with President MacMahon what course should be taken on the meeting of the Chamber.

Turkey.

INSURGENT REFUGEES ORDERED OUT OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, February 28.—A dispatch from the Berlin *Post* reports that Austria has ordered the Herzegovinian refugees in her territory to return to their homes within a month, or be forcibly expelled. A telegram from Rangoon to the *Times* states that an outbreak occurred in goal, at Moulme, in which eleven prisoners were killed and several wounded.

SERVIA PREPARING FOR BLOODY WORK.

LONDON, February 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that a committee at Belgrade, headed by the Archbishop, have appealed to the population to be in readiness to receive the command in case of war. All able-bodied men are called out by order of the Minister of War, on February 20, and will be mustered the 2d of March.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, February 27.—Arrived—Pommeranis, from New York.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided in the case of Gilbert Harris *vs.* Elizabeth Harris, appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, that "obstinate silence, laziness or wilful neglect of household duties on the part of the wife do not constitute such cruel and barbarous treatment as under the act of 1854 entitle a husband to a divorce."

The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is completed to Pueblo, Colorado, and now Southern Colorado has a direct broad-gauge railroad connection with the Eastern States. The track of the Denver and Rio Grande road is being pushed rapidly south, and soon these two roads will monopolize the carrying trade to New Mexico and Arizona.

Gold! Gold!!

BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

Important Witness for the Government Not Called—Babcock Visits McDonald in Jail After the Verdict—Important Revelations Promised.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—It being a well known fact that D. W. D. Barnard, Bank Commissioner of this city and cousin of President Grant, was a witness before the Grand Jury against Babcock, a good deal of curiosity has been expressed to find out why he was not used on the trial. District Attorney Dyer was interviewed on the subject to-day. He said it was true that Barnard was a witness for the Government before the Grand Jury, and that the indictment was partly based on his evidence, but declined to state why he was not put on the stand. Dyer said that Barnard had suddenly changed his mind on the subject and that it was a matter which could not be properly discussed now.

Among those who sent their congratulations to General Babcock yesterday was General McDonald, who occupies a cell in the county jail. McDonald says if his trial had been as fair as Babcock's, and had the Judge's instruction been as liberal, he would never have been convicted. A good deal of talk is being made about the corruption of the Babcock jury and the air is full of rumors on that subject.

Some important developments are promised about this jury, and also the juries in the preceding whisky trials. The *Evening Dispatch* of to-day says: "In this connection it may not be improper to say that some startling revelations are about to be made in relation to some of the jurors who have served in the whisky trials. It is asserted that one of the jurors was a man who occupied a position under the Government and who actually subpœnaed the members of the jury upon which he sat. Other equally strange things are talked of which may come up shortly."

A VISIT TO M'DONALD.

Quite a sensation was created here today by the statement that on the night of the day General Babcock was acquitted he made a secret trip in a closed carriage to the County Jail and had a conference with General McDonald. Judge Krum of his counsel was interviewed on the subject tonight and admitted that Babcock did visit McDonald. He said: "We did go to the jail to see McDonald, but so far from there being any secrecy about it, as might be inferred from the statement made, we went in a hack from the hotel at six o'clock in the evening, and with no attempt at concealment whatever. I had told General Babcock that McDonald was suffering in health, and General Babcock expressed a desire to see him. That is all the mystery there was in it.

LOUISIANA.

The Movement to Impeach Governor Kellogg—House to Take up the Resolutions To-day—Call for Extra Senate Session Said to be Unconstitutional.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—On Monday the Lower House of the Legislature will take up the general resolution suspending Kellogg from office, and will send a committee, after its adoption, to the bar of the Senate. The articles of impeachment are not fully drawn up, and, so far, are ten in number. There is no excitement, except in Republican circles, notwithstanding that Kellogg has issued his proclamation calling the Senate in extra session to continue ten days after the present regular session. A petition, headed by John Phelps, E. B. Wheelock, Cyrus Bussey and others, claiming that incalculable damage will result should Kellogg be impeached, is being circulated. With such leaders the petition will receive numerous signatures among the merchants. A counter petition is also in circulation, asking for action on the part of the House. The only hypothesis that is suggested by the situation is that the committee of the House will not appear at the bar of the Senate until the last hour of the session, and that Governor Kellogg's proclamation will be disregarded as violative of articles 64 and 15 of the Constitution of the State. The Conservatives confidently assert that the House will adopt the report on Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Col. Forney is expected at Philadelphia to-day.

John Ruskin has been re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts at Oxford University,

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, wife of the Lieutenant General, was safely delivered of a daughter Friday night.

Governor Hendricks delivered the opening address to the Southern States Exposition at New Orleans on Saturday.

Rev. E. C. Langley, while preaching in the Mission Church, corner of Nassau and Oakland streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, fell dead in the pulpit, of heart disease.

Hon. John L. Clark, United States Pension Agent for Rhode Island, died at his residence in Valley Falls, Saturday morning. He was a prominent citizen and one that will be locally missed.

Pierre M. Irving, known to the public chiefly as a biographer, and, in some sense, the literary executor of his uncle, Washington Irving, died in New York, on Friday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

A feud has existed some time between J. Hawkins, of the Carrolton, Mo., *Journal*, and A. J. Kierolf, of the *Democrat*, which culminated on Friday last in Kierolf's shooting Hawkins four times, once in the face, twice in the breast and in the bowels, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., dated on the 20th inst., announces that James B. Dowell, Superintendent of the First district, Southern division, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died Saturday night, aged fifty-three years. He had been for many years connected with the telegraph service of the country, holding various high positions of trust. He was well known throughout the State and South as an eminent Free Mason.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Conference of the Two Appropriation Committees.

Reduction of Congressional Expenses Agreed On.

Department of Agriculture to Remain.

Supreme Court to Adjourn for Two Weeks.

House Looking into the Whisky Trials.

ARRIVAL OF BABCOCK AND LUCKEY.

The Former Says He Will not Resign or Ask for a Military Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1876.

Work of Appropriation Committees.

The Senate and House Committees on Appropriations have agreed upon a basis of reduction of expenses in their respective branches. In addition to a general cutting down of ten per cent. in salaries and the abolition of some offices, the committee clerks holding yearly appointments will be cut down to six months, and the folding of documents, hitherto costing upwards of $100,000, will be done by the piece. It has been ascertained that under the old system, this folding cost about twenty cents a volume. In a conference of the Committee on Agriculture with the Committee on Appropriations, it was agreed not to abolish the Department of Agriculture, as proposed, but to reduce the force and allowance for the purchase of seeds. The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill will be ready to report during the present week. The remaining regular bills will then be pressed through.

Recess of Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is compelled to take a recess of two weeks from Wednesday next, in order to write the decisions in a number of important cases long since argued. The press of business on the Court has never been so great. The passage of the pending Judiciary act is more imperative than ever.

Investigation of Whisky Trials.

The House will to-morrow call for the reports on the whisky cases, and may appoint a committee to investigate the same. In order to avoid an appearance of interference with the whisky prosecutions, the inquiry will probably be directed at first to the cases which have already been tried.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1876.

BABCOCK NEVER WAS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A communication of the Secretary of War sent to the House yesterday, giving a list of military officers engaged in civil service since 1865, mentions the name of Gen. Babcock among the others as having been detailed by the President for the performance of duty at the Executive Mansion, but not to the neglect of his office as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct. Levi P. Luckey is the President's Private Secretary, appointed as such under legal authority, and not Gen. Babcock, as erroneously represented. Both are now on their way from St. Louis, and are expected to resume duties at the Executive Mansion on Monday.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasurer now bids $356,998,650 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,671,500 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day are $165,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,595,000; and the net reduction of the national bank circulation for the week of $1,430,000. The national bank circulation now outstanding aggregate $340,965,672, and the amount $2,961,286 are notes issued to banks doing business on a specie basis.

The following are the receipts of national bank notes at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$1,145,000	$1,304,000
Boston	400,000	1,485,000
Philadelphia	186,000	64,000
Chicago	49,000	126,000
Cincinnati	88,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	690,000	926,000
Totals	$3,398,000	$4,893,000

Receipts to-day, $695,152.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,836,437; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,470,000; coin, including $53,964,100 in bonds, $114,444,649; outstanding legal tenders $371,275,140.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $307,747 82; total for the month, $7,548,-564,787 25.

The customs receipts to-day were $427,-973 17; for the month to date, $11,687,614 49, and for the fiscal year to date, $68,561,459 41.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1876.

TROUBLES OF DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERS.

Some members of the Democratic Caucus Committee on Financial Platform are disposed to abandon the effort to reconcile the conflicting views, while others think an accommodation may yet be reached notwithstanding the tie vote yesterday on the proposition to repeal the time fixed by law for the general resumption of specie payments, namely, the first of January, 1879, but requiring national banks to annually set aside and retain an amount of gold equal to three per cent. of their authorized circulation, and also requiring the Secretary of the Treasury annually to set aside and retain an amount of gold equal to three per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes, as a step in advance of general resumption. The Committee on Banking and Currency have before them the original Payne bill, which requires a reserve of five per cent.

SPEAKER KERR

left Washington for New York yesterday, to consult his physician. He will return to-morrow morning.

BABCOCK THINKS HE WILL STAY.

General Babcock and Levi P. Luckey returned this morning from St. Louis. Gen. Babcock, in conversation with his friends, says he has no present intention of resigning his position of Secretary to the President, nor does he consider it at all necessary to renew his request for a court of inquiry to vindicate him from charges which have already been disposed of, after a full and fair trial, by a civil tribunal.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES—HOW THE LEASE WAS OBTAINED.

The examination of General Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, by the sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means, was concluded yesterday. The questions asked by the Chairman, Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, were particularly directed towards the manner in which the lease of the Seal Islands had been awarded.

The point of the investigation turns upon this special inquiry, inasmuch as there appears to be no direct evidence that the obligations under the lease have not been fulfilled.

General Miller claimed that the company had not only fulfilled its obligations, but had done more in the interest of the Government and the natives than is strictly required in the lease. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had power to annul the lease of the company if it failed to comply with its conditions, and said that there was not only the desire, but also the policy of the company to deal with the Government honestly. If any one knows that any wrong has been done, why does he not inform the Secretary instead of circulating libelous and anonymous communications that the pamphlet which was sent to the Government in General Howard's report was only a compilation of editorials from a paper which had always been hostile to the company, and every line of it contained a falsehood? It was issued in a secret manner and signed by some person who purports to be a secretary of an association which could not be found to be in existence, and says that General Howard did visit the Seal Islands, but picked up this pamphlet a year after it had been in circulation and forwarded it to Washington without vouching for its correctness. The statement that he proceed from parties who were disappointed bidders, and who claim that their bid should have been accepted. He claims that the company's bid was $18,000 more than the bid of these parties, and that the Government receives $63,000 more per annum than was required by the act of Congress, and that the income of the Government from this source is about $325,000 per annum. It costs the company $6 to put a seal skin on the London market, while they would only sell for $5 when the lease was taken. The company has raised the value of the skins by close attention to business and making seal fur popular. General Miller, having answered fully and satisfactorily all the questions put by the committee, will return to San Francisco to-morrow evening. Senator Boutwell will be the next witness called.

IMPORTANT CUSTOM DECISIONS.

In the case of an appeal by the importers from a decision of the Collector at New York assessing duty at the rate of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* as enumerated manufactured articles on so-called mica slabs, which importers claim to be exempt from duty under the provision in the free list for mica and mica waste, the department sustains the appeal, an examination showing that the merchandise consists of mica in its crude state, cut into slabs for convenience of transportation, for use in connection with the manufacture of stoves, which cutting, however, it is held, does not in any manner change the commercial character of the article as to manufacture, so as to take it from the express provision for mica. It is also understood that no other form of mica is imported.

An appeal of importers from a decision of the Collector at Cincinnati, assessing duty at the rate of forty per cent. *ad valorem* on certain gold foil imported from Hong Kong, which the importers claim to be dutiable at the rate of $1 50 per package of 500 leaves as gold leaf, is rejected, an examination showing the article is not the gold leaf of commerce, but is gold full, which is bought and sold by weight and used principally by dentists.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1876.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.

On the 18th of December last, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against Duncan, Sherman & Co. by 205 creditors. On the 24th of the same month, an injunction and stay of proceedings was obtained by Mahlon Sand and other creditors. Yesterday, Judge Blatchford decided to dissolve all injunctions and dismiss all the proceedings, except those in bankruptcy.

LETTER OF MEMBER OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

R. W. King, a member of the Stock Exchange, failed yesterday, and 500 shares of Erie and Northwestern were bought in, under the rule, on his account.

MASS MEETING IN BEHALF OF CONDON.

A meeting of the committee endeavoring to secure the mediation of the United States Government in procuring the release of Grissel Condon, the American citizen now confined in English prison for complicity in the late Fenian movement, was held this afternoon. A letter to President Grant on the case was read, and a report of progress made in securing the adhesion of Senators and Congressmen to the movement, was adopted. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Institute, at which Gen. Shields will preside, in sympathy in behalf of Condon, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. A resolution was adopted asking the co-operation of all Irishmen in the movement.

A HOBOKEN HEIRESS PUNISHES A YOUNG MAN WHO SAID HE WOULD MARRY HER AND CHANGED HIS MIND.

On Thursday afternoon, just before the close of business, Miss Emma Lehmann, a handsome young heiress of Hoboken, entered the First National Bank, corner of Newark and Hudson streets, in a state of unusual excitement, and walking up to the counter, seized Robert Idell, one of the book-keepers, by the collar, and undertook to throw a handful of red pepper in his eyes. A fellow clerk struck her arm to one side while she was in the act, and the pepper was spilled over Idell's clothing. Miss Lehmann then seized one of the heavy books lying on the desk and struck Idell heavily on the head with it. A scene that beggars description ensued. Idell struggled to release himself from the woman's grip, but once he threw a party with all his might she held him, and the more violently did she shake him. A crowd gathered around the doors of the bank and pressed their way in. Idell was finally released from her grasp, and Miss Lehmann was carried in a state of nervous exhaustion, the result of the reaction, to her home. The affair created intense excitement in Hoboken, and was the main topic of conversation yesterday. Persons cognizant of the facts are extremely reticent about the matter; but the statement as to Miss Lehmann's provocation, which is most generally credited, is this: Eighteen months ago, Idell, whois the son of a wealthy livery stable keeper, and Miss Lehmann became engaged to be married, and the wedding was to have taken place in the approaching May. Miss Lehmann's parents made the strongest possible opposition to the match, but the young people were not to be deterred, and last summer they visited the White Mountains and other places of summer resort together. Two weeks ago the opposition of the parents became so pronounced that Miss Lehmann, convinced that she could not live comfortably in her own home, left, and sought the house in which Idell lives with his parents. It is said that while she was still at his house, Idell visited Mr. Lehmann and asked him if he intended, in the case of his daughter's marriage, to settle any part of his estate upon her. Upon being answered, in decided terms, that he did not, Idell returned at once to his home, and, under pretense of having the jewel more firmly set, induced Miss Lehmann to surrender to him the engagement ring he had given her. Having secured it, he told her that he did not intend to marry her, and his father afterward advised her, in a manner that commanded compliance, to find a home somewhere else. Miss Lehmann returned to her parents' house, where she has since remained. And it is said that Idell had given her further provocation for her assault of Thursday by circulating stories reflecting upon her good name. The lady has always been held in high esteem among her neighbors, and no one has believed the aspersions upon her character circulated by her ex-lover. The President of the bank in which Idell worked is said to have demanded his resignation.

Death of J. H. Rawlins, of Hollidaysburg.

HARRISBURG, February 26.—J. H. Rawlins, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, from Blair county, died at Hollidaysburg to-day.

The Chicago plate and bar mill has two boiling furnaces, four charcoal fires, two scrap furnaces, two plate, two annealing, one pair muck trains, one set soft rolls, one set two high, one set one high, one steam hammer. They have connected with the mill a large galvanizing works of brick, the building separate from the mill, is 100x50. The bar mill, also separate from the plate mill, is 100x40.

Gold! Gold!!

FIRE RECORD.

New York—$30,000.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Shortly before four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story brick building Nos. 37, 38 and 39 East street, occupied by Marsh, White & Co. as a grain storehouse and feed mill, and before the flames could be extinguished a loss of $30,000 was sustained.

Leavenworth—$40,000.

LEAVENWORTH, February 26. — The steam flour mill of H. D. Rust, and steam saw mill owned by Root & Shepherd, were burned about nine o'clock this evening. Loss about $40,000; insurance $15,000.

Willimantic—$35,000.

NORWICH, Ct., February 27.—Starkweather's grist mill, in Willimantic, and the adjoining building, occupied by Wyman & Thompson, the Atwood Machine Company, the Messrs. Conant and other manufacturers, were burned Saturday night. Loss $35,000; insurance $20,000.

The Mother-in-Law.

A writer says: The mother-in-law either does or does not take the lead in her own house. If she does the appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and longing, like Alexander, for other worlds to conquer, she tries her hand on her son-in-law's home. If she is a cipher in her own home, she seeks for compensation in that of her daughter. Accustomed, too, to look on the latter as still a child, she finds it difficult to lay aside her old habits of command, or thinly veils them under the cover of obtrusive advice. Her daughter may, from custom, filial piety, or weakness, at first put up with such treatment, though after a time even she rebels. The son-in-law, however, is a different matter. From the time he left school he has considered himself capable of managing his own affairs, and the dignity of married man has inflated his self-importance greatly. He has no scruples about resisting rude or even advice. He is restrained by no habit or filial piety. His mother-in-law talks of and to him as her son, but he feels that to be only a conventional expression. A few weeks previously his mother-in-law was a mere acquaintance and he has not felt sufficient interest in her to study her disposition, find out her good qualities, and make allowance for her failings. He looks on advice from a comparative stranger as a liberty, and makes no exception in her favor. She mistakes her footing altogether, and forgets that mutual regard or ties of blood alone can justify interference. She perhaps repeats to her self: "My son is my son till he gets him a wife, but my daughter's my daughter all her life." Nothing can be falser than that old proverb. Marriage interposes a greater barrier between the present and the past in the case of the daughter than that of the son. The son simply brings another person into the family. The daughter is adopted into a strange family. That family probably has nothing in common with the one she has left, has different ideas, different tastes, a different standard. If she is young when she marries, the wife is insensibly molded by her husband and his family circle, and soon becomes quite a different person from what she was in her girlhood. Even as regards the daughter, therefore, it is foolish of the mother to test her influence too severly. But before the wife objects to interference it has become intolerable to the husband, and as the family increases the breach becomes wider and wider, for the management of children presents a splendid battle-field. When the wife herself grows restive, and begins to agree with her husband that they are capable of managing their own affairs, if the mother-in-law is a widow she is generally objectionable; for having perhaps no family to look after, she feels it her duty to aid and abet Amelia with maternal counsel, and give that sweet child the support of a fond mother's heart. At first Amelia becomes hurt if Philip insinuates that dear mamma's visit is rather awkward just then, but thinks it threadbare after it has incidentally long. The tears, hysterics, and upbraidings which bring Philip to a proper state of submission on this score do not make him love the mother-in-law more. Then the most affectionate couples have occasional tiffs, especially at first, and the mother-in-law, if an impulsive, foolish woman, is sure to choose the opposite side invariably and openly, thus aggravating into a serious quarrel that which was probably only a little misunderstanding. When Philip and Amelia kiss and make friends, you may be sure Philip lays the blame of the row on his mother-in-law, while Amelia herself feels by no means grateful for the interference which envenomed the wound it was meant to heal. Then the mother-in-law fondly imagines that what is her daughter's is her own, and acts on that theory, to the fury of the servants, the annoyance of the husband, and by no means even to Amelia's satisfaction.

Analysis of Air.

From the Cantor lecture on Liebig.]

The most beautiful analysis which Liebig invented is that of air. The composition of the air was made known at the end of the last century, and then it was shown to consist of oxygen and nitrogen in certain proportions, the oxygen being about one-fifth and the nitrogen about four-fifths of the volume and nearly the same proportions by weight. But these proportions were not exactly ascertained, because it was necessary to remove the oxygen by means of a complicated process of deflagration by mixing it with hydrogen, which occasioned certain imperfections. These were entirely removed by a new method which Liebig invented. He took a quantity of air, inclosed it in one of these tubes and then brought in contact with it a solution of pyrogallic acid in caustic potash. This pyrogallate of potash has a very great avidity for oxygen, and in a short time absorbs the whole of the oxygen contained in the tube. In that tube we have a quantity of air, and my assistant has introduced a quantity of pyrogallate of potash, and you see how gradually the absorption takes place. The gas becomes diminished, and the gas rises in the tube accordingly, and out of the original five parts there remain only four in the course of a few minutes. In about half an hour the whole of the oxygen is absorbed without leaving any residue whatever, and you have one of the most accurate methods of ascertaining the composition of air. Applying this generally to the most varying circumstances it is found that the air, for instance, on Mont Blanc, and in the deepest mine, and wherever else it has been investigated, in any part of the globe, has the same composition. There is now here any difference whatever. The very same regularity is observed in the composition of sea water; whether you analyze it, except in the immediate neighborhood of mouths of rivers, it contains the same amount of salt, and this regularity of composition is one of the great safeguards for the existence and preservation of animal and vegetable life. Of course there are impurities in the air. This room, for instance, now contains a quantity of carbonic acid, and in other places there is found a quantity of ammonia, and that increases during the winter time when no vegetation is going on and decreases in the summer time. These small additions of gases and being oxygen or nitrogen, are so impercepible that it requires very large volumes merely to show their presence, and still larger ones in order to determine their quantity. Therefore, in an analysis like this, the presence of these slight impurities is actually beyond the limits of accuracy which are now known to us by our methods of research. We cannot regulate the pressure or the temperature as we should like, so that there should be no difference between the pressure inside and out. There are these slight irregularities which we always have to allow for, but they are still greater than those produced by the admixture of carbonic acid and ammonia. And here again you find a wonderful provision of nature, that the diffusion of gases is so great that they constitute, for an length of time, collected in inclosed places, except they are especially made impervious to gases. In open nature, in rooms, in caverns, houses, valleys, on mountains, the gases are diffused so quickly that you may stand before a burning limekiln and you will hardly perceive it; in fact, in order to perceive the presence of gas, you must actually go close to the fire and hang your head over it.

A Practical Philanthropist.

It has been said that it is not creditable to die in Boston without a bequest to some charitable institution. Mr. Thomas Liversidge, of the Dorchester district, who died a few days ago, has accepted the truth of the saying. He has recognized the value of this country for the chance of an honorable living for poor boys from abroad, he himself having come from England, in 1829, and settled among us. By his last will and testament he has left to the care of trustees a fortune amounting to $400,000, including the beautiful homestead on the banks of the Neponset river, in which his family had resided nearly fifty years, for the support, instruction and dressing of boys between the age of seven and fourteen who are to be taken only with the consent of their parents, if living, or who may chance to be orphans in a state of destitution—the object being to prepare them for the practical duties of life and to train them to be useful citizens. The bequest is accompanied with the distinct directions that this task of preparation shall aim to fit such boys for some one of the industrial pursuits, especially for agriculture and for various branches of the mechanic arts. After reaching the age of fourteen in this institution they are to be bound out to suitable parties until they come to the age of twenty-one. The persons so receiving them to teach them in the calling they may have adopted. Successful as a manufacturer, he made his will, in which the above philanthropic intent, with numerous other gifts, was marked out. He also gave $1,000 each to the religious societies of his village, the Lower Mills of Dorchester, including the Roman Catholic Church, thus showing no bias in his practical charity. This sort of charity is in strong contrast with that of too many wealthy persons.

Gold! Gold!!

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Susan B. Anthony Testifies Against the Plymouth Pastor.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, February 26.—Susan B. Anthony, since her arrival in this city, though refusing to be interviewed on the subject, has talked freely with her friends concerning the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton complication, and makes no secret of her belief in Beecher's guilt. Though possessing no admiration for either of the others named, she nevertheless asserts that if any have grievances, they are the ones. The Advisory Council is also regarded as a whitewashing move, and thinks the ultimate result of the whole affair will be Beecher's death, though he will probably never confess his guilt, having determined otherwise when his troubles first began. Mrs. Tilton first confessed her guilt to Mrs. Stanton and subsequently to Miss Anthony, but my daughter's my daughter all her life." Nothing can be falser than that old proverb. Marriage interposes a greater barrier between the present and the past in the case of the daughter than that of the son. The son simply brings another person into the family. The daughter is adopted into a strange family. That family probably has nothing in common with the one she has left, has different ideas, different tastes, a different standard. If she is young when she marries, the wife is insensibly molded by her husband and his family circle, and soon becomes quite a different person from what she was in her girlhood. Even as regards the daughter, therefore, it is foolish of the mother to test her influence too severly. But before the wife objects to interference it has become intolerable to the husband, and as the family increases the breach becomes wider and wider, for the management of children presents a splendid battle-field. When the wife herself grows restive, and begins to agree with her husband that they are capable of managing their own affairs. If the mother-in-law is a widow she is generally objectionable; for having perhaps no family to look after, she feels it her duty to aid and abet Amelia with maternal counsel, and give that sweet child the support of a fond mother's heart. At first Amelia becomes hurt if Philip insinuates that dear mamma's visit is rather awkward just then, but thinks it threadbare after it has incidentally long. The tears, hysterics, and upbraidings which bring Philip to a proper state of submission on this score do not make him love the mother-in-law more. Then the most affectionate couples have occasional tiffs, especially at first, and the mother-in-law, if an impulsive, foolish woman, is sure to choose the opposite side invariably and openly, thus aggravating into a serious quarrel that which was probably only a little misunderstanding. When Philip and Amelia kiss and make friends, you may be sure Philip lays the blame of the row on his mother-in-law, while Amelia herself feels by no means grateful for the interference which envenomed the wound it was meant to heal. Then the mother-in-law fondly imagines that what is her daughter's is her own, and acts on that theory, to the fury of the servants, the annoyance of the husband, and by no means even to Amelia's satisfaction.

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The Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

THE foreign export trade of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $791,597.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, aggregated $721,762, against $620,879 for the corresponding period last year.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that one party to a marriage contract cannot dictate against the will of the other the time, place, manner or ceremony of a marriage—which seems sensible enough.

THE "economical" Democratic House at Washington went back on its professions, on Friday, by agreeing to build a post-office at Memphis at a cost of $600,000. The Bourbons do not intend to gore their own ox, evidently.

THE Democratic Maryland House of Representatives proposes to defend the scoundrels proceeded against in that State under the Federal Enforcement act. Let no White Leaguer be punished, is the Democratic motto.

THERE are indications in the leading business centers that the class of capitalists who purchase real estate for investment believe that bottom prices have been reached, and are taking steps accordingly. This is a significant sign of the times.

AND now the lash of the Bourbon press is laid across the back of BRISTOW because he declines to act upon their disinterested suggestion to withdraw from the Cabinet, so that they can attempt to swindle the people into the belief that he was driven out by the whisky ring.

THE annual Mardi Gras carnival—or Southern fool-festival—is in full blast at New Orleans. Governor HENDRICKS is there, but it is not stated what particular part in the flummery has been assigned to him. He will leap through whatever hoop is offered to him, however.

THE Democratic papers cannot conceal their rage over the failure of their purpose to convict General BABCOCK as a means of striking the President. Here is the amiable howl of the *Post:*

"Grant should now finish up the good work by pardoning McKee, McDonald and Joyce."

SPEAKER KERR has been called away from Washington by the death of his brother, Colonel JAMES KERR, of this city. During his absence Congressman BLACKBURN, a Kentucky rebel, will preside over the House, COX, the oratorical hoodlum of that body, having been brought to grief by too much waste lip.

THE Soldiers' campaign committee which has been in session at Washington for some days, has decided to call a grand soldiers' and sailors reunion at Indianapolis the first week in September, to indorse the Republican ticket and awaken the old Union enthusiasm. The patriotic embers of the old camp-fires have not yet gone out.

THERE is neither reason nor warrant for inflicting the *Post's* "predictions" on our readers. Hence our contemporary will excuse us for not complying with its polite request. We are greatly pained to observe, however, that the *Post* appears to have entirely lost faith in the system of trial by jury. By the way, speaking of predictions, how soon may we expect the for in the Treasury Department to begin to fly?

MR. JENNINGS retired from the editorship of the New York *Times* on Saturday, and Mr. GEORGE JONES, the publisher and leading owner, takes charge of the helm to-day, although he will not himself enter the editorial rooms. The managing editor will be Mr. JOHN FOORD, a Scotchman, who has been for some time connected with the paper. Mr. C. S. HUNT, who has been one of the leading editorial writers of the *Tribune* for several years, has accepted a similar position on the *Times*, and other changes are likely to follow.

THE following statement showing the collections from internal revenue sources for the first six months of the fiscal year commencing July, 1875, is condensed from a report just published by the Internal Revenue Bureau:

	1874.	1875.
Spirits	$23,964,278 39	$27,312,967 0[illegible]
Tobacco	19,043,471 52	19,503,471 52
Fermented liquor	4,636,033 97	4,708,035 0[illegible]
Banks and bankers	2,170,000 00	2,093,577 8[illegible]
Adhesive stamps	3,117,989 94	2,936,077 5[illegible]
Penalties	111,203 27	147,283 34
Articles and corporations, formerly taxed, but now exempt	366,577 25	332,732 90
Total	$53,572,389 46	$57,092,741 24

THE passage by the United States Senate of Senator SHERMAN'S amendment to the Funding act of 1870, with the vote of all the Democratic Senators except four, and all the Republicans except one, has inspired the hope that it will get through the House of Representatives this week. But the Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* anticipates that an attempt will be made to cut the rate of interest to four per cent. This would defeat the object of the amendment. The act of 1870, as it now stands, places $300,000,000 at four and a half per cent. at the command of the Administration.

THE Supreme Court of Vermont has just rendered a significant decision in the case of certain Roman Catholic school children of Brattleboro, Vt., who on "Corpus Christi" day, by order of their parents, refused to attend the public schools, and were in consequence expelled. A bill in chancery was brought to restrain the school board from carrying the order for expulsion into effect, but was dismissed by the court, which holds that the rule requiring the children to attend was legally made by the school board, and that the refusal to excuse them was not such an interference with the liberty of conscience as to make the rule in conflict with the Constitution; that the holding of a session of the school on the day was no more illegal than it would have been to hold a town meeting at the same time: that the school laws are made for all persons, and inasmuch as it did not conflict with the Constitution, the rule was legal and of binding force.

VARIOUS forms of pressure are now being brought to bear on the Senate to influence its action on the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

Numerous petitions from all parts of the country, signed by influential business men, have been received by Senators, urging the repeal, and indicating that the action of the House represents a strong feeling hostile to the law. Many of the petitions and appeals are not all on one side. Many asking a careful consideration of the subject, and the preservation of the good features of the law and the repeal of the defects, are also received, indicating that the hostility to the existing law is by no means universal. It is not thought probable that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report favorably the House bill. One thing is certain, that neither the Committee nor the Senate will take any final action on the subject without the most careful and thorough consideration. The Senate Committee is conservative, and will not be hasty in its decision on so important a matter.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, has prepared a bill looking to the substitution of silver coinage for our present paper money, which he has handed to the Director of the Mint for examination. The framer of the bill proposes that the whole currency of the country shall be based upon a silver standard through the issue of certificates. These certificates shall be based upon bullion deposited in a depository of the United States, assayed and stamped by the United States, and the certificate shall have a dollar in silver behind it all the time for its redemption. This, it is claimed, will save the trouble and expense of coinage. Senator JONES does not object to coinage of gold out of the country, if such a result should ensue, because he believes that our people would be well satisfied with silver, but he does not think that gold would be shipped, because we have so much surplus of silver. The Director of the Mint, while not yet prepared to give his views upon the measure, thinks it will lead to a wider discussion than has yet been had upon the currency problem. It is just possible that here is the solution of the specie resumption question. Trade dollars are legal-tender coin of the United States, and if the difference between gold and silver widens as much in the next five years as it has in the last five, we may find silver dollars and greenback dollars on par. When that point is first reached, and redemption of greenbacks in silver dollars are once made, the former will ever afterward retain the same gold value as silver dollars. Silver dollars of specie were once the universal standard of values, and there is no reason why the silver trade dollars of the United States may not some time hold the same place.

THE COMING MAN!

If going to Congress is such a good thing that a man who has been before the people of this district for five times as a candidate and is now devoting his days and his nights to obtaining a sixth nomination, it would seem but fair that others, as deserving as he, should have an equal chance with him for the advantages of the place.

The times are prolific of statesmen of small caliber and doubtful bore—six pounders being far more abundant than Gatling guns. Hence the stern necessity for more than ordinary caution in the selection of a candidate. Above all else, a man of spotless record in public as well as private life is wanted at whom the envenomed shafts of detraction and calumny will be hurled in vain by the enemy. Such a man is that genial gentleman known to the world as WIATKOWSKY! True, he is under indictment for defrauding the United States Government out of the mere bagatelle of some $20,000. But as good men as he have been indicted, and tried and triumphantly acquitted—retiring from the court room amid the plaudits of enthusiastic friends.

Such, doubtless, will be the good fortune of Mr. WIATKOWSKY, or perhaps it would be more proper to say "Major General" WIATKOWSKY (his brevet rank), if he can only get his case up and have it disposed of before the coming Republican primaries. Much depends on the political complexion of the jury. The public have known of men of most excellent wit and humor, but somewhat eccentric in business matters, who have escaped a conviction in the county courts of grave offenses by one or two votes of obstinate jurymen. WIATKOWSKY and his friends can afford therefore, to take the chances, which are about ninety and nine out of a round hundred that he will get off by a disagreement or an absolute acquittal by a jury of his peers.

Besides, Mr. WIATKOWSKY feels a deep interest in the subject of American commerce—particularly in the matter of finding a market for the pyrolignous product of the American products. He believes, with the earlier political economists, that wood is worth whatever it will bring by the cord; more especially when it is taken by a party able to pay a good sum therefor, say by Uncle Sam. In fact, he is a Granger of gigantic proportions and communistic tendencies. With him "commerce" is not a mere interchange of commodities, but a sale, or, in other words, a sell, where the buyer takes all the risks of delivery, and don't care particularly about the quality of the article. "Heads I win and tails you lose" is his theory, and he is not without a large following in these days.

It may be objected by the cynical that WIATKOWSKY is not eligible. This is a base slander! WIATKOWSKY has all the necessary papers, including a copy of the indictment referred to, to establish his qualifications.

IF, as is reported to-day by telegraph, the Secretary of the Treasury has invited the United States Assistant Treasurer at this point to resign, he has fallen, we think, into a grave mistake, and inflicted unwittingly upon a worthy and excellent officer a gross wrong. Mr. STEEL is a man of unblemished reputation, and there is nothing in the statements made to the Secretary by the secret service agents of the Department to affect his good standing and high character for probity and integrity. There is no allegation that any one has been wronged; there is no evidence that any one has been defrauded, nor is there any reason to suspect anything that looks like fraud; and nothing has occurred to arouse even the slightest suspicion that the Government has been the loser of a cent. The public business has been faithfully attended to, and the Government funds in his hands have been found correct beyond question.

Why, then, should he be asked to resign? The utmost that has been brought home to the office is the irregularities of a subordinate, of whose questionable acts Mr. STEEL knew nothing, and this involves no moral wrong on his part. It is alleged that he did not have hung up in his office a card of fees charged to steam boat men, as the law requires; but this is a blunder easily corrected, and is but a trifling affair at best.

It is, besides, set forth that Mr. STEEL is physically weak, which is not subject to denial; but he has had sufficient bodily strength to be daily at the office during business hours, and a mental activity unimpaired by his physical condition. He is abundantly able to meet all the demands and responsibilities of the place; and if the Government is not a sufferer, as it has not been, by his bodily condition, why should he be? The Government complains that the subordinate has been removed, so that *that* wrong has been righted; and we are not able to recall a single instance in which the principal has been removed for the faults of a subordinate, "unless he was *particeps criminis*, which is not alleged in this case.

We have known Mr. STEEL over a third of a century, and we know him to be incapable of a wrong as a public officer. He has preserved his integrity unimpaired, through a long life, and has passed unscathed through many ordeals. He has kept his hands clean through all his public service, and it would be an unwarranted cruelty to such a man, now, to remove him for no fault of his. The stern doctrine that no guilty man shall be permitted to escape does not include in it the necessity of punishing the innocent on account of the guilty. Clerks and subordinates in the Custom Houses and Postoffices elsewhere commit crimes, and are turned off, without at all inculpating those above them. This has occurred even in the Treasury Department itself; and no more stringent rule should be applied here than is applied everywhere else.

We protest, therefore, against the proposed injustice to this officer. The Government cannot afford to discharge its faithful officers upon such flimsy pleas; and more harm is done by treating one such man wrongfully than by suffering a dozen guilty men to escape.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The second trial of Babcock is proceeding in the columns of the Democratic press.

The indications are that the *Post* intends to file a motion for a new trial in the Babcock case.

A surfeit of sweetness. There is a terrible glut in the New York market for refined sugars.

A Marylander named Rainwater is under a cloud for making wet eyes at a neighbor's wife.

Caleb Cushing is coming home, his brother's death having deranged his private affairs.

Condensed beer is the latest invention, but you musn't drink any water directly after imbibing.

All the islands on the coast of Maine, owned by the State, are to be sold at auction. Want one?

The Maine Legislature, which opened on the same day as ours, has adjourned. The moral is obvious.

Bluebirds are blooming and dandelions are singing the praises of temperance in Coldwater, Michigan.

It appears that Jews are commonly excluded from juries in New York when Jews are on trial. Why?

The House Committee on Commerce expect to give a final consideration to the Steamboat bill to-morrow.

A sonnet by Shelley, "To the Nile," will be printed for the first time in the *St. James Magazine* for March.

To close the schools is to open the jails. All the Southern Democratic States are engaged in the process, however.

The final payment on the Yale College boat house has been made, and the crew will now row with a free stroke.

Miss Carey, the disreputable Iowa girl who was recently tarred and feathered by women, has recovered $450 damages.

"The Delaware and Lack o'warming railroad" is what a New Jersey editor, who had been refused a free pass, calls it.

A New York clergyman named Wolf has been held in $1,000 bonds to keep the peace toward his wife, and he feels sheepish.

The New York milkmen no longer cheerfully sing "We will gather at the river." Watered stock costs them $50 a can.

The local exhibition of the industries of "the still-vexed Bermudas", intended for our Centennial Exhibition, was opened on Friday.

A party of a thousand persons, composed mostly of editors and their families, from Michigan, expect to visit the Centennial in a body.

There is a tremendous uprising in Central Europe—on the part of the rivers. The authorities cannot keep them within bounds.

A Western New York paper speaks of a tape-worm removed "from a lad that was 96 feet long and had over 1,100 joints." Tall boy, that.

The smelting and silver mills of Utah propose to give the product of one day's run to swell the Territory's exhibit at the Centennial.

Who says our Democratic Congress isn't in favor of immediate resumption? Hasn't it entirely stopped the manufacture of our national currency?

The Agassiz Memorial Fund amounts to $310,673 99. The trustees will now be enabled to carry out Prof. Agassiz's idea for the arrangement of a museum.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks that too many studies are imposed upon our common schools, and the opinion would really seem to be worth transcribing.

Goldwin Smith has resigned his position as a member of the Senate of Toronto University on account of other pressing business. He was recently married.

The celebrations of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, last year, are said to have had a most beneficial effect upon the discipline of the Massachusetts militia.

It is complained that the management of the Georgia State lottery costs more than the Executive Department of the State, and yet it isn't nearly so big a swindle.

Mrs. Swisshelm hits the mark in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, in which she says: "We need a religion which means 'sixteen ounces of sugar for a pound,' and no sand in it."

Thirteen mines are said to have been lately found within a radius of eighty miles in the New Hampshire hills. Guess the farmers had better stick to their plows, though.

One of the finest locomotives in the Reading Railroad's machinery department was just been built entirely by the apprentice boys. This is a fact with a whole sermon in it.

A hint for our own sectists. The Mussulmen of Jerusalem have permitted the Christians who dispute the possession of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, to put up bells in it.

The *Scientific American* advocates another neglected industry—mushroom raising. Every variety of the toothsome fungus can be raised in our climate with very little care.

Our century flower of liberty blossoms afar. The Portuguese chambers have passed a measure for the emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea.

Dallas, Texas, is one of the marvels of Western growth and progress. In four years its population has increased from 1,500 to 15,000, and it is growing at the rate of hundreds a day.

It doesn't strike the Washington *Republican* that woman is much out of her sphere when she "takes honors at a Bologna University." Why should it? Woman is like a sausage hung up to dry: a link suspended between heaven and earth.

The "economical" Democratic House has closed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the result of throwing seven or eight hundred needy females in Washington, many of them on the ragged edge of starvation, out of employment.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman Rice, of Kentucky, Librarian of the House of Representatives, has resigned. Now let them reappoint John J. Piatt.

Heredity. Alexander Agassiz has been elected member of three natural history societies in Europe, to fill vacancies caused by the death of his father, and Lionel Tennyson, eldest son of the poet, has just passed at Cambridge University as first class in mechanics and theology.

The latest analysis of Walt Whitman is to the effect that he is a poet who has carried neglect of the form to its logical conclusions, and has arrived at a sort of literary resemblance to all out-doors, and is much such a poet as a summer morning is, or the alarm of fire, or some unpleasant smell which he would personally prefer to prayer.

A rival of Tom Thumb has appeared in Binghamton, N. Y., in the person of a boy five years old, who weighs nine pounds when fully dressed, is twenty-three inches in height, is physically perfect and healthy, and who talks very distinctly. The child weighed but two and a half pounds at birth, and has not grown since he was a few months old.

An inquisitive but badly-posted Briton went down to visit Mount Vernon not long since, and, after making many inquiries, and noting down the answers, he said to the Superintendent: "An! may I hask you if General Washington was in the habit of 'aving prayers in the family?" "He was, sir," replied the Superintendent. "And on which side? Union or Rebel?" "Rebel, sir," was the reply, which was carefully noted down.

General Babcock arrived in Washington yesterday. It is understood from his friends that in order to remove from his reputation as an officer of the army all stain incident to the accusations which have recently been made against him, and his indictment and trial before a civil court, he will demand an immediate investigation before a military court of inquiry. Such a court would now be able to weigh and consider all the testimony which has been submitted in the court at St. Louis, and other facts and circumstances not admissible as evidence, and to determine their exact bearing upon his character as an officer and gentleman.

There is a cat in the meal tub, some where. The Boston *Traveller* of Friday evening says: "Since the departure of the officers for England it has transpired that a passenger on the steamer Atlas had in his possession a large sum of money, aggregating from $15,000 to $20,000, and the presumption is well founded that this money was intended for Winslow's use. Who furnished it is a question yet to be solved. The fact that Winslow went to London confessedly with only $35 in his pocket, a sum barely sufficient to pay his return fare to Rotterdam, and the flimsy excuse for putting himself in the way of the law on the ground that he wished to obtain his letters, are looked upon with great seriousness in well informed circles, and it is believed that somebody in Boston holds money belonging to the forger. That same somebody, it has leaked out, sent to London a cable dispatch inquiring into Mrs. Winslow's necessities, and directing that they be supplied, he consenting to furnish funds."

STATE NEWS.

The West Middlesex *Crooker* died after an existence of six weeks.

Died for the want of support, is what ailed the *New Era*, the temperance organ in Lawrence county.

Daddy Campbell, of Shunk, Sullivan county, aged eighty-two, married a wife aged forty-eight, last week.

The *Lawrence Paragraph* is to be the title of a new Democratic paper, to be published at New Castle by Thompson Burton.

Mr. Henry Creager, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, was found dead in his bed on the 9th inst. He was seventy-six years old.

Mrs. Ralph, aged about ninety years, fell over an embankment at New Castle, last week, breaking one of her thighs. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

The clothes of a grandchild of Benjamin Hall, of Hopewell township, Bedford county, caught fire from a stove, last week, and the little one was burned to death.

Of the family of Mr. John Dively, of Summerhill township, Cambria county, the father, mother and daughter have died within a short time of typhoid fever.

Capt. J. H. Rawlins, a member of the State House of Representatives from Blair county, died at his home in Martinsburg on Saturday morning, after a long illness.

The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia have passed resolutions asking the Legislature to make the opening day of the Centennial Exhibition—May 10th—a legal holiday.

The young men of Meadville play "poker" for money seven nights in the week, whereat the *Democrat* man waxes wrathy. He must have had a "cold deck" played upon him.

It is proposed to establish a police court on the Centennial grounds, for the prompt arraignment of pickpockets who may be caught "working" the crowds of visitors. The idea is a good one.

Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Fairview Presbyterian church, Wallace township, Chester county, on Sunday, 20th inst. He has accepted a call to Huntington.

Three children of Mr. Samuel A. Harris, of Pulaski township, Lawrence county, died of scarlet fever, within the short space of two weeks; the first on the 19th, the second on the 26th of January, and the third on the 2d of February.

In consequence of an idle rumor that the late Franklin E. Butz, of Allentown, had been buried before life was extinct, the grave was opened on Wednesday morning in the presence of a number of witnesses, but nothing was found in the position of the corpse or surroundings to give the slightest color to the rumor.

A five-year-old son of Frederick Heimbrecht, a Cussewago, Crawford county, farmer, met with a painful accident Sunday evening. He was playing with a straw cutter, when his hands came in contact with the knife of the machine, crippling his left thumb off, and both bones of the right arm were completely severed near the wrist.

Mrs. R. C. Love, of Greenfield, Mercer county, has in her possession and still occasionally uses, a spinning wheel that is over one hundred years old. The wheel was given to Mrs. Love by her grandmother, Mrs. Thompson, who resided at Little York during the Revolution, and whose husband served seven years in the Continental army.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

A new furnace was blown in at Cooper & Hewitt's Durham Iron Works, at Riegelsville, Pa., last week.

The Ironton, Ohio, *Journal* says one corporation in that place has $190,000 worth of pig iron on hand, and has sold large quantities lately.

During the year 1875 there were built on the Pacific coast thirteen steam vessels, one bark, two barkentines, one brig, forty-one schooners, and two sloops, with an aggregate of 9,570 tons. Three of the number have been lost during the year. The estimated cost of the above fleet aggregates $1,200,000, which would put the cost of building Pacific coast vessels at $128 per ton, against about $85 for Eastern built vessels.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 4,000 tons, against 11,916 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease 7,916 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far is 474,490 tons, against 422,194 tons for the same period of last year. Increase, 52,296 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 57,664 tons; bituminous, 40,622 tons; total, 98,286 tons, against 54,324 tons anthracite and 43,843 tons bituminous—total, 198,167 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 97,269 tons; increase of bituminous, 2,779 tons; total decrease, 94,490 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year so far was: Anthracite, 2,092,829 tons; bituminous, 339,290 tons; total, 2,432,128 tons, against 1,640,734 tons anthracite and 269,165 tons bituminous—total, 1,948,899 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 443,098 tons; increase of bituminous, 40,134 tons; total increase, 483,232 tons.—*Pottsville Miners Journal.*

From the Altoona *Mirror* of the 25th, we learn that the one hundred Centennial cars ordered to be erected in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops of that city, are now nearly completed. No general description of these coaches is furnished beyond the statement that their outside appearance is similar to that of the PULLMAN PALACE CARS, except that there are more windows in the sides. The interior is finished in a plain but very substantial manner, there being neither veneering nor upholstering, and the seats are made with parallel strips. Accommodation is furnished for sixty persons, which is ten more than other cars will seat. In addition to the foregoing item of industrial interest we are also informed that the employees have commenced on an order for thirty first class passenger coaches which are to cost about $7,000 each, and it is further rumored that an additional order for fifteen more of the same kind will shortly be issued. A full force of hands is employed, and the men in this department are working twelve hours per day.

OHIO NEWS.

One half of the peach buds are reported to be alive in the neighborhood of Painesville.

Government officers were in search of whisky irregularities at Tippecanoe, last week.

The wife of John Connolly, of Youngstown, drank a flask of whisky before retiring, and died before morning.

The Ohio Fish Commissioners have received half a million white fish from Michigan, which, with 250,000 from the Toledo hatchery, have been put in the waters of Lake Erie.

Senator Sharon was born near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 9th of January, 1821. His family were Quakers, and traced their lineage back to the settlement of Pennsylvania by Penn.

Facts have just transpired as to the death of a young man named Rounds, from Noble county, who had been employed in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Columbus; and left for home on the 18th of January, where he died a few days since, which indicate that his death resulted from blows given by two men who attacked, stunned and robbed him while he was on his way to take a night train at the Union depot. His father, a highly respectable citizen of Noble county, is endeavoring to get track of the scoundrels.

In 1812, Asa Benjamin, who was a Revolutionary soldier, being in the first regiment called out—was in Washington's body guard—and in the last regiment discharged, owned a little farm on Green Mountain, Mass. This he traded for 280 acres of land in Pierpont, Ohio, and moved on to it. In that year his son Reuben made a lot of sap buckets. The stuff was of white pine and the hoops of oak. At this time about one hundred of these same pails are in the possession of R. R. Benjamin, the grandson, who resides on the original farm of land. The pails have been used every year since 1812—62 years, some have never even had a hoop started—others have had a new hoop or some slight repairs. The same trees are tapped every year.—*Jefferson Sentinel.*

Opposition to the Observance of Lent. At an informal council of ministers of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia last week, among other subjects discussed was that of the Lenten season, and it was the view of several of the clergymen present that the sinner's path to Christ would be made simpler and easier by the eradication of this season of Lent. One gentleman was opposed to the observance of Lent. During that season people refrain from going to the theater, stay away from parties, and give up all worldliness; but when Lent is over they return once more to their riotous pleasures. Instead of parties and theaters, and the dissipation seems to be more violent, as if the people were glad to burst the bonds that restricted their enjoyment of the world. Another said that he had lived in New Orleans and Mobile and other cities where the Catholic faith was predominant, and he has always noticed that where the observance of the Lenten season is the most general there is the greatest intensity of dissipation and worldliness both before and after Lent. It is the fashion of the Church. It is the call of the ministers, and the people feel that they must respond to that call. The observance of Lent was, as a general thing, not promotive of the spiritual interests of a congregation. A reverend gentleman came to the defense of the custom of observing Lent as a church fast, and said that when you strike at the stated time fixed for fast, you strike at every form prescribed by ecclesiastical law. The question was finally recommended to the consideration of the General Standing Committee of the Church.

An Aged Horse.

There is now in Erie county, Pa.—or was at last accounts—an equine curiosity in the shape of a forty-five year old horse. The venerable animal is in the possession of Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of that county. The horse was taken to Erie in 1835—being then a frisky four year-old—by Geo. Lauman, Esq. The animal came into Mr Lowry's possession in 1849, and he has owned him ever since. He was then a raven black, but the frosts of the forty-five winters which have passed over him have turned his head as white as chalk. Some years ago the old veteran's teeth gave way, and after various experiments with soft food his kind-hearted owner secured the services of a dentist, who fixed up a full set of first-class "uppers" and "lowers," since which time the old horse can take his rations with the most vigorous of his equine brethren. Two or three times a week he is driven to Erie from the farm where Mr. Lowry keeps him, and is a wonderfully stylish hack yet. Whenever the horse appears on the streets he is the object of much attention, and when his affectionate driver tightens the reins and brings him to a halt he is speedily surrounded by a crowd of admirers, who tenderly smooth his frosty coat and talk "hoss" with his owner as long as the patience of the latter will permit. Of course the horse is treated with great tenderness, the best morsels being reserved for his delectation and the warmest and cosiest nooks in the stable and barn yard reserved for his reception, and with anything like ordinary luck he will remain to cheer his old owner's heart for many years to come. The horse is a curiosity, and we doubt whether one of equal age can be found any where in the country.

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact the early stages of disease. They are, however, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evils. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and assimilation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the Bitters, which also rectify weakness or irregularity of the bladder or kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria.

Dyspepsia. Dyspersia. Dyspepsia

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of this disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is true, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function speedily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate forms. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers every where.

Tape Worm

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and see for yourself. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Boils, Pimples and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all other Tape Worms can be had of your druggist, viz: for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, for the 1st and 15th of each month, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

20,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
85,000 lbs. of 7-inch Wrought Iron Deck Beams.
14,000 lbs. of 6 inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
20,000 lbs. of T Iron from 2½-inch x 2½-inch to 3½-inch x 3½-inch.
36,000 lbs. of Round Bar Iron from ⅝-inch to 2¾-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to possess the tensile strength indicated in the published charts of the manufacturer.

The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined iron, to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 54,000 pounds per square inch, and to stand a test of 1740 [illegible] 7,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly welded, free from cinder and bad welding, &c.

Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.

Proposals will be opened at "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

For full bill of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon of MARCH 15, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter, for building a DAM on the Great Kanawha river, West Va., near Brownstown, which will be received until noon of MARCH 15, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be obtained at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 92 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a Masonry Dam, and for the completion of Masonry Dam No. 4, at Beech, on the Monongahela river, 94 miles above Pittsburgh, and 83 miles below Morgantown.

Approximate amount of masonry 8,000 cubic yards. Work to be finished on the 15th of November, 1876. Stone already quarried.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Required bond and guaranty should be indorsed on the envelope, "Offers for Dams."

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O.,
FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876 (either separately or combined), for the Construction and Equipment of the line of railroad between Martin's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for parts thereof; also, for Railway Masonry.

Particulars furnished on application.

JOEL WOOD, President.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of GEO. DUNCAN, JOHN C. PORTER, JOSEPH McKNIGHT, ALEXANDER B. McKIBBEN, CHAMBERS McKIBBEN, WILLIAM McKNIGHT and WM. W. ACHESON, late copartners as McKnight, Duncan & Co. and McKnight, Porter & Co., Bankrupts. No. 3259 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1875. Notice is hereby given that petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Porter, of the city of Allegheny, and William B. McKnight, of Monticello, Armstrong county, in said District, praying that they may have the benefit of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2d, 1867, for a discharge from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, which petition will be heard on the 30 DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.

W. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT of Hart, Caughey & Co., to D. T. Watson. In Common Pleas, No. 1, No. 437 June Term, 1875.

And now, February 12, 1876, first and partial account of D. T. Watson, Assignee of Hart, Caughey & Co., and William K. Hart and C. F. Caughey, presented in open Court, and thereupon the same is confirmed nisi, and confirmed nisi. And the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the same by publication in the Pittsburgh Commercial and Evening Telegraph, for the next three days after the same is filed, viz: on the 23RD DAY of March next, A. D. 1876, exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

By the Court,
Attest: B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JUSTUS DROCHERT, deceased, late of Sewickley borough, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present the same for settlement.

A. H. DROCHERT, Executor.
26 and 28 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.

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TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

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1876. S

WILLIAM

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed

SPECIAL GOO OD BARGAINS S IN NEW SP

OPEN ED DAILY IN E VERY DEPARTM

With the change in seasons we have made complete

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 26, 1876.

The week closed with a quiet and steady ing in monetary circles. The banks are nerally in possession of more money n their customers require, and many of m are in search of first-class outside pa , which is hardly in such volume as will sfy the demand. Rates of discount are y easy, the best kinds of paper rule at 5 per cent., though the bulk of the dis nting is done at 8@9 per cent. Some er with extremely good indorsements, ollateral security of a very good characwas done at 6 per cent., but such cases e rather the exception than the rule. change on New York was in moderate ply and ruled at par. There was noth new in local stocks or securities. The ing quotations for gold and Govern at securities were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
l.....	113¾	114	5-20s, 1867, c.	121¼	121¾
881, c...	123	123¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	122	122¾
881, c...	123¼	123¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	123¼	123¾
1865, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	118¼	118¾
1867, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, c.	117¾	118
65, r.n.	119¾	119¾	5's, 1881, r.	118¾	118¾
65, c.n.	119¾	119¾	5's, 1881, c.	118¾	118¾
1867, r.	121¼	121¾	Currency 6's	126½	127

The New York bank statement shows s of $1,338,700 specie for the week and ncrease of $45,300 legal tenders. The s are increased $468,600, and the local ulation is further reduced by $161,100. deposits show a loss of $424,900, which us to imply a gain of $238,800 in country c notes. The change in deposits and ul money makes a decrease of $1,187,, in the surplus reserve, which now nts to $13,782,950. The following are gures for the week ending February

	Total.	Changes.
s.....	$288,480,000	Increase.....$ 46,500
.....	54,300,200	Decrease..... 1,205,700
n or	43,013, 00	Increase..... 45,300
ns....	21,537,800	Decrease..... 424,800
lation	17,622,600	Decrease..... 161,100

e gold and green backs amount to 31.08 ent. of the deposits, against 31.59 in revious return, 32.24 on February 12 31.59 on February 5. The deposits, deduction of the specie in full, have a tender reserve of 24.07 per cent., st 24.15, 22.83 and 23.56 in the preced- atements.

he following is the report of the opera- of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for week ending with February 26, 1876, report is for only five days, as there o Clearing House on the 22d:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
ay.....	$17,392 43	$ 191,240 00
esday.....	3,880,119 17	1,127,294 91
day.....	979,252 49	144,853 90
day.....	653,9 9 07	122,277 82
day.....	843,359 99	89,302 14
l.....	$6,854,624 15	$ 703,268 87

he following review of the week in ew York money and stock market is hed by Trask & Stone, Bankers and rs, No. 7 New street, New York, ary 26, 1876:

Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

past week has developed a decided de in views on the Stock Exchange, and markets have been generally weak thout.

latest financial advices from Europe in- that there is a serious depression on th Riots and that there is a feeling of erable anxiety there.

has undoubtedly had more or less effect ereby from sympathy rather than from ecial inherent cause.

passage of the Vance bill, by the Wiscon- gislature, has been the only notable that has had a direct bearing upon ket and but very little effect in that- iscounted, since there has been no ma- improvement in the price of either the o, Milwaukee and St. Paul, or in the o and Northwestern stocks, which are ally benefited by this virtual repeal of tter law. We have to record a sudden in Union Pacific, during the week, to it subsequently rallied to 72¾, on very purchases.

tature of this stock is somewhat uncer- nd it fluctuates in sympathy with Pa- ail stock; inasmuch as the tariff of 60th n companies are brought into direct- ition with the Panama Railroad, which ermined to run a line of its own steam- ports, Western Union Telegraph n deyr seed in consequence of a ma- reduction in the rates for messages by antic and Pacific Telegraph Company. rnment securities have reacted a fruc- ce out the week, owing to sales of foreign s.

has been stronger on renewed ship- of coin to Europe. Money remains la nt supply at 4 to 5 per cent. on call. truly, TRASK & STONE.

Butler county banker sends us the ng inquiry:

Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

e, dared Buffalo, N. Y., and made pay- Fairview Deposit Bank, Fairview, But- nty, Pennsylvania, with interest, he ent here for collection and seven t, interest charged. I wish to know. financial acumen, if this is correct.

uberlain's Commercial Law (page ys that "the general rule is, that the the place where the contract is determines the rate of interest, when tract specially reserves interest, un- is by its terms to be performed in r place; in such case, the parties spulate for the rate of interest in country. If the contract stipulate, ly, for interest, it will be the rate rest at the place of payment. If no t is reserved in the contract, and at be deferred after it has become the interest then recovered is ure of damages for the detention of ney after the time it ought to have id. Such damages are uniformly to the legal rate of interest." From thority it appears that in the case, as y our correspondent, only six per he legal rate of interest in Pennsyl- an be collected.

reply to a resolution of the House resentatives, the Secretary of the y makes the following statement ash assets of the Treasury on the January, 1876:

ons.....	$ 74,702 17
al currency.....	8,750,650 44
k bank notes.....	5,125,730 41
ender notes held on spe- deposit for payment of- ficates of de- issued under s 5,103 and 5, rised Statutes f States.....	$38,145,000 00
uption ional banks	
.....	907,726 95
uption notes ional banks	
dividual.....	4,913,031 80
ption notes ional banks for ir ruptcy stagnation, Canada to hold as	30,790,726 76
	17,908,554 40
	44,659,128 24
tion.....	10,284,468 59
in our.....	1,000,575 99
illion.....	4,146,932 67
es and certificates.....	68,549 68
	7,007,326 96
nds and interest thereon	11,311,695 65
unded 1881.....	8,537 33
d interest.....	582,508 50
e drafts.....	350,500 00
wo years' notes.....	8,537 33
d certificates.....	70,000 00
..Specie certificates.....	1,195,475 00
nd in mint (current ey).....	50,000 00
lable (see Finance Report page 404.).....	
ans.....	$ 630,891 83
k.....	84,266 70
hia.....	882 50
ton, D. C.....	47,097 66
	$16,078 38

ount does not include any moneys in or is the amount of Treasury drafts ing at that time taken into considera-

tion to this amount, there was also on of public moneys in national bank de- sits at returns thereof are made only se of each week, the amount of such s the time mentioned in the resolu- be stated only by delaying this reply cial report from all the depositary he public moneys on hand at that time. close of business on the 22d ultimo, s prior to the time mentioned in the n, the bank depositaries held of such 10,040,611 61, which information it is ll and after the publication of the reso-

legal-tender notes received for re- of national bank notes do not be- e United States, of course their s not in any way embraced in the lebt statement of this Department. following table shows the prices of ernment bonds, railway stocks, he various sessions of the New ck Exchange during the day, for y the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 et:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
r 26, 1876.					
	114	114	114	114	113¾
ul, coup.....	123¼	123¾	.....	.....	.....
.....	117¾	117¾	.....	.....	.....
new.....	119¾	119¾	.....	.....	.....
registered	119¼	119¼	.....	.....	.....
.....	121¾	121¾	.....	.....	.....
.....	118¾	118¾	.....	.....	.....
.....	118¾	118¾	.....	.....	.....
ons.....	120¾	120¾	.....	.....	.....
.....	120¾	120¾	.....	.....	.....
este.....	71¾	71¾	72	72¼	72¼
ton Tel....	73	73	73	73¼	73¼
.....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
.....	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Express.....	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....
ss Exp'ss.....	84	.....	86	.....	.....
Central.....	77	.....	77	.....	116½
.....	178	.....	.....	15	15
.....	61	.....	60¾	.....	60¾
.....	64¾	64¾	.....	64¾	64¾
.....	23	.....	24	.....	25
northwest.....	82¾	.....	.....	83¾	83¾
red.....	86¾	86¾	.....	.....	.....
.....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
mon.....	42¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
.....	79¾	.....	79¾	.....	.....
mon.....	102¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Express.....	85	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	.....	25	.....	25
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
idic.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
ac. Tel.....	21½	.....	20	.....	20
ana. Ins.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....

ollowing is the report of the ading stocks on the Philadel- Board, as received by wire at

ks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
ia Central.....	.....	.....	56½
.....	.....	.....	51½
s of N. J.....	141	142	.....
.....	.....	.....	14½
ley.....	.....	.....	65¾
Valley.....	99¼	99¾	.....
s, m. b.....	.....	.....	85

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

K, February 26.—Money 2½@3 per e mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. ceipts $414,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $142,000. Clearings $12,- 000,000. Sterling 485¼@485¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114 and closed at 113¾, all sales having been made at those figures. Rates paid for carrying 4, 3, 2¾ and 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

There was heavy business in governments, the decline in 5-20's bringing in some large buyers. who understand that even if the 1¾ per cent bill should become a law, it would be some time before any of the issues after the old 1865's would be called in. The decline at London of course had its effect here, but the mar- ket at close recovered some what and left off active and steady. Railroad bonds dull this afternoon and without important feature. State bonds quiet and better feeling. Stocks in morning were somewhat irregular. The so- called Granger shares and investment stocks were generally firm, as were also some of the speculative stocks; but some of the active shares were lower, especially Lake Shore and Western Union. Later the market advanced two points and closed active with better prices for New York Central, Hudson, North western and St. Paul, the rest being about steady. Lake Shore re- covered to 68¾; Western Union to 77¾; Pacific Mail to 31¾ and Rock Island to 116¾. North- western common steady at 43½@43¾; preferred advancing to 85¾. Saint Paul common to 43¾ and preferred to 80. Governor of Wisconsin Vance bill had a strengthening effect on North-west- ern and St. Paul stocks and bonds. Erie steady at 18@18¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off to 119¾. The Charlotte, Augusta and Columbia Railroad has negoti- ated in this city sufficient amount of bonds to pay off its floating debt. Sales at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated nearly 240,000 shares, of which 15,200 were Erie, 30,500 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 St. Paul, 3,250 Ohio and Mississippi and 58,500 Western Union. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph...	78½	Toledo & Wabash..	5½
Pacific Mail.....	31¾	Do. preferred....	9¾
Adams Express....	104	Fort Wayne.....	102
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85	Terre Haute.....	5½
American Ex.....	63½	Do. preferred....	21½
U. S. Express.....	74	Chicago & Alton..	100½
New York Central.	116¾	Do. preferred....	109¾
Erie.....	18	Indiana Central....	5
Do. preferred....	32	Ohio & Mississippi	3½
Harlem.....	140	Burling'n & Quincy.	117
Do. preferred....	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¼
Mich. Central....	93½	Do. preferred....	29
Lake Shore.....	68	Atlantic & P. Tel..	20¼
Illinois Central..	106¼	Union Pacific stock	67
Clev. & Pitts.....	93½	Central Pac. bonds.	109¾
Northwestern.....	43¾	Union Pac. bonds..	105½
Do. preferred....	84	Ohio & Miss. grants.	107½
N. J. Central.....	107	M. riposa.....	8
Rock Island.....	116¾	Do. preferred....	8½
St. Paul.....	43½	Panama.....	131
Do. preferred....	79½	Missouri Pacific..	12

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	New 5's.....	113¾
5-20's, 1865.....	117¾	10-40's registered.	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new....	119¾	10-40's coupons....	121¼
5-20's, 1867.....	121¾	Currency 6's.....	126½
5-20's, 1868.....	122½		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old.....	45	Virginia, old.....	38
Tennessee, new....	44	Missouri 6's.....	103
Virginia, new.....	37		

LONDON, February 26.—Consols at 76 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's, 106½. Railroad se- curities—New York Central 102; Erie 19¾; pre- ferred 31.

PARIS, February 26.—Rentes 68 francs 75 cen- times.

FRANKFORT, February 26.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25—Gold 114. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 55¼@55½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1876.

The principal characteristic of mercantile circles to-day, was the unchanged condition of the leading features of the previous day's trade. The volume and character of the move- ment of merchandise was just about as re- ported of yesterday, and a search through all the ramifications of trade did not reveal any important movements in values. The ad- vance in coffees noted on the previous day, was well maintained, although business was somewhat checked thereby. In grain, pro- duce and provision circles there was a mode- rate business at wholly unchanged rates. There was a little fluctuation in petroleum, but no important movement. In other re- spects the market was steady and presented no unusual features.

We find in an exchange the following with reference to the catch of fish during the last season, which will be of interest to dealers in that line.

The catch of mackerel during the last fishing season was much smaller than for years, and the consequence is that prices are now ma- terially above those ruling at this time in 1875. The following will show the catch by the Mas- sachusetts fleet during the years named:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1875.....	139,014	1871.....	295,418
1874.....	258,380	1870.....	318,521
1873.....	185,748	1869.....	234,211
1872.....	218,307	1868.....	252,000

In 1872 the catch of mackerel by the Massachusetts fleet, which furnishes the principal supply of the country, has not been so small as last sea- son since 1859, when it was only 90,818 barrels. The fisheries of Maine and Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the other parts have also fallen off to a very noticeable extent.

The receipts of the leading articles of pro- duce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,725	Apples, bbls.....	130
Corn, bush.....	1,325	Cheese, bxs.....	25
Wheat, bush.....	1,080	Butter, pkgs.....	31
Barley, bush.....	1,550	Bacon, pcs.....	3,750
Oats, bush.....	1,400	Bacon, lcs.....	70
Potatoes, bush....	510	Hay, tons.....	75

The receipts of the leading articles of pro- duce in this city during the week-ending to- day, compared with the corresponding re- ceipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.
Flour, bbls.....	6,443	8,991	10,271	11,983
Apples, bbls.....	25	140	100	261
Cheese, bxs.....	465	117	220	145
Corn, bus.....	9,018	8,300	7,999	7,500
Wheat, bus.....	1,650	6,385	14,175	7,569
Barley, bus.....	12,892	6,220	14,027	7,583
Rye, bus.....	1,360	740	1,070	1,911
Oats, bus.....	10,295	24,535	18,169	18,223
Butter, pkgs.....	1,035	1,035	1,035	999
Bacon, lcs.....	10,890	21,131	10,000	7,500
Bacon, tcs.....	139	300	212	411
Potatoes, bus.....	5,755	65,000	1,750	5,288
Hay, bales.....	2,749	2,708	2,344	3,165

The quotations given in the following re- ports are prices realized in wholesale transac- tions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Business in grain continued to move quietly to-day, there being no especially new features to report. Receipts are about the av- erage, the total for the week being somewhat less than the preceding week. Wheat was steady with decreased receipts from the week. Millers are not buying freely, but strictly sound grades maintain their values tolerably well. Business is transacted rather slowly at the following range of prices: Minnesota white at 1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 38@1 39, being scarce and wanted; Northwestern red at 1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at at 1 36@1 22; rejected do 1 06@1 10, as to quality; something like 7,000 bushels done in spring wheat, No. 1 thing at 1 28@1 32. Corn moved steadily to-day, with a fair de- mand for good yellow; prime Kansas do 59@54c; new ear 46@50c for mixed; 52@53c for choice yellow. Oats were quiet but moderate- ly firm, with average receipts, which were 1,223 bushels for the week. We quote mixed Penn- sylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@44c. Barley is rather stagnant; Canada is held at 1 30@1 35 @ bushel; choice spring at 1 18@1 21; common to prime at 1 06@1 16; low grades nominal at 90c@ 1 00. Rye continues quiet and steady at 80@ 83c @ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary, at the prin- cipal points of accumulation at lake and sea- board ports, in transit by rail and frozen in on the New York canals and on the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Feb. 19, '76. Bus.	Feb. 12, '76. Bus.	Feb. 20, '75. Bus.
Wheat.....	17,000,460	17,981,159	12,201,784
Corn.....	5,278,924	4,878,629	6,504,715
Oats.....	3,044,618	3,187,502	2,181,445
Barley.....	2,249,575	2,222,780	2,149,099
Rye.....	425,687	422,454	152,983

FLOUR—Well known brands of first class fam- ily flour were selling very freely to-day at full values. The large offerings of low grades depress prices on those qualities. Receipts are liberal, being 11,983 barrels for the week. The rates current for the wholesale trade of dom- estic millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat $ 75@ 7 bbl; No. 1 am- ber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 5c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading qualities for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour, from $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy Sts. Louis $6 25@6 50; Colo. pa- patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self rising flour, in 6 lb packages, $2 25 per dozen packages; cornmeal 30c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 @ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 @ bbl. Buckwheat flour 3½@3½c @ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The market was very dull and weak with large offerings and slow sales. Receipts are very heavy, being 3,165 bales for the week. Some strictly choice lots brought $18 00, but the bulk of No. 1 timothy did not sell above $17 00@17 50. We quote: Upland prairie $16 00@18 00 @ ton; timothy $15 00@18 00, as per quality and condition. Sales of loose hay from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 @ ton; seconds and ship- stuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts have been somewhat in- creased under the influence of the improved prices, the total receipts being 2,061 barrels. Values are steady and firm at former prices. We quote for choice lots $4 00@4 50 per barrel; common and poor at $2 00@3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet with quotations at 7@7½c @ gallon for choice. Inferior lots are disposed of at lower prices.

BEANS—The demand is light and prices are easy. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 75@1 80; from jobbing hands the way the usual advance is obtained.

BUTTER—The warm weather made the feeling in butter slightly easier, but prime table qual- ities found ready sale at firm prices. Low grades are weak and dull at former range. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy or gilt-edged 31@32c; common grades ranged from 12@22c. Receipts for the week were 966 boxes. The New York market is reported by the *Bul- letin* rather slow and weak, without decided change.

CIDER—The receipts have been light. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to size and quality.

CHEESE—There is a firm market at unchanged quotations. The stock is rather light and not fully up to the demand. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio fac- tory 14@15c; common grades ranged from 10@ 13c. Receipts for the week were 666 boxes. The New York market is reported by the *Bul- letin* rather slow and weak, without decided change.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a quiet market at unchanged rates. Apples—Prime bright quarters 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; pooled 19@21c. Black- berries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspber- ries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The market was quite strong, and a sharp demand in excess of the supply, occa- sioned a still further advance. We quote at 17@ 18c per dozen for fresh.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 25 @ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @29c @ lb. California is quoted at 23c @ lb.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—The market was devoid of an- imation. Dealers are purchasing moder- ately at the following: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts run at 6@6½c, accord- ing to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25 @1 50 @ bushel; walnuts depressed at 3@4½c @ bushel; hazel nuts $5 50@6 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—The stock in first hands is liberal and considerably in excess of the present re- quirements. Values are consequently very much depressed, although quotations rather at former prices. We quote at 30@35c per bushel for prime peachblows on track; 40@45c from store. Receipts for the week have been liberal reaching 5,288 bushels.

POULTRY—Continued rather firm under the influence of the cold weather. The stock in first hands is rather light and hardly up to re- quirements. We quote dressed chickens at 12 @14c per lb; turkeys 16@17c; geese nominally 11@12c; live chickens by the coop 50@60c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one and prices were easy. We quote clover seed at $6 50@6 75 @ bushel; timothy $2 65@2 75 @ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c @ gallon; city cider make No. 2) at 15c @ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The provision trade for the past week has kept up a moderate degree of activity, and the volume of trade was liberal. Prices, however, are very close and the difficulty of collections causes considerable complaint in this line. Values are unchanged and steady, with a ten- dency being in the main toward firmness. Re- ceipts for the week were 7,500 hams and 411 tierces, estimated at about 250,000 pounds. We quote:

Green Cured.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio.....	24 c	Standard A.....	10 c
Choice Rio.....	22 c	Standard B.....	9¾ c
Prime Rio.....	21 c	Extra C.....	9 c
Good Rio.....	21 c	Extra C—yellow....	8¾ c
Ordinary Rio.....	20 c	Franklin, B.....	9¾ c
Java.....	32 c	Cut Loaf.....	11¼ c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed.....	11¼ c
Rio, in papers....	28 c	Powdered.....	11¼ c
Java, in papers...	33 c	Granulated.....	10¾ c
Java, in bulk.....	33 c	Fully do.....	9¾ c
Teas.		Prime do.....	8¾ c
Young Hyson.45c@	60 c	Choice fair do....	9 c
Gunpowder..50c@	1 10	White clarified do	9¼ c
Imperial.....	50c@ 90	*Molasses.*	@ gall
Japan.....	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O..	80@85c
Oolong.....	25c@ 80	Prime.....	90c
Fancy.....	1 00	Good.....	80c
Souchong..35c@	75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	$ lb	Ex. white drips..	70c
Pearl.....	4½@4½c	Sugar drips.....	60c
Silver gloss.....	5½c	Lower grades.....	50@60c
Corn.....	4½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves.....	35 c
Choice Carolina..	7½@8 c	Cassia.....	12 c
Patna.....	7 @8 c	Cassia.....	33@35 c
Rangoon.....	6½c	Nutmegs.....	90c
Louisiana.....	6¼@7 c	Pepper.....	19@22 c
Soda.			
Bi-carb, in kegs...	5 c	Irish soap, $ box.	$4 25
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, $ box..	5 75
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers.	7 c	Babbitt's best, $ bx	6 75
Candles.		St. Patrick, $ box.	6 75
Star, full weight..	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, $ bx	4 50
Stearine.....	13½c	German mottled, $ lb	6½c
Mould.....	11@12 c	California, $ box..	4 50

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured		Six Twist.....	43@50c
Spun roll.....	40@45c	Smoking—Plain-	
Black Navy.....	50@56c	uiated.....	50@75c
Black Tens.....	54@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy..	60@65c	Dealers' leaf—	
Louisville Cav..	62@70c	wrappers.....	15@22c
Virginia Navy....	50@55c	Dealers' leaf—	
Virginia Tens....	53@58c	Ohio seed wrap'r	12@25c
Virginia Cav.....	58@65c	Ohio seed filler..	9@12c
Double Thick.....	60@70c	Germantown seed	
Flounders.....	60@75c	wrapper.....	60@70c
Bright pounds....	62@81c	Conn. Binder.....	45@50c
Black Quarters..	53@55c	Havana wrap'r	125@250
Rough & Ready..	50@55c	Havana fillers	36@1 25
Fine Cut plugs..	70@80c	Havana.....	90@1 25
Fine Cut.....	55@90c	Penn'a. seed.....	@50
Cut and Dry.....	33@42c	Connecticut.....	24@ 30
Scotch Snuff.....	45@70c	Seed & Havana..	30@ 50
Black Snuff.....	80@85c	Havana.....	90@1 25

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Bartlett pears.	$3 00	2 lb blackberries..	$2 50
2 lb common pears.	2 00	2 lb gooseberries..	2 00
2 lb pineapple.....	2 00	2 lb white cherries.	2 75
2 lb quinces.....	3 00	2 lb red cherries...	2 00
2 lb raspberries...	2 50	2 lb damson plums.	2 00
2 lb strawberries..	2 00	2 lb green gages....	3 00
2 lb Lima beans....	2 00	2 lb egg plums.....	2 00
2 lb string beans...	1 90	2 lb damson plums.	2 50
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches.....	2 25
2 lb peas.....	1 65	3 lb peaches.....	3 00
2 lb tomatoes.....	1 65	3 lb pie peaches...	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, $ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11@12c $ lb; Sultanas, 18c. Dates 8½@9c $ lb. Currants 5½@5¾c. Almonds—Jordan 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 30c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 18c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, $ box, 47 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at reduced prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel.....	$34 00	Labrador herring, split.....	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do.....	32 00	Round do.....	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	29 00	Scaled do, ½ bbls..	3 75
No. 1 shore do....	25 00	Smok'd bloat'r, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do..	22 00	Large George's cod.....	6½@
No. 1 bay do.....	19 00	Medium do.....	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do.....	17 00	Medium do.....	6 c
No. 2 do.....	16 00	Boneless cod.....	10 c
Large No. 3 do....	11 50	Halibut do.....	14½c
Whitefish.....	5 75	No. 1 herring, ½ bbl	3 00
California salmon,		Scaled herring, do	50 c
½-bbls.....	9 50	Holland do ½ keg	1 40

Wool.

The wool trade of this vicinity during the past two months has hardly been sufficient to base a report upon, as the country is more thoroughly cleared up of the last season's clip than during any winter for a long time. There is here and there an occasion lot yet unsold, and sometimes we hear of an occasional trans- action at about former quotations, which may be made at 40@43c for fine fleeces. Pulled wools are slow and dull at 38@37c as to quality and condition.

Private advices from the East indicate a slow and dull market for fine wools, and that transactions have been unsettled through the financial crisis, which has embarrassed the woolen manufacturers. There is no doubt that the entire clip will be wanted by the time the season opens into market, but all payment the Eastern trade is working cautiously and a hand-to-mouth policy has been pursued. It is rather too soon for prognostications, but dealers say that present indications point to a good demand for the next clip at reduced prices from last season.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the fol- lowing report of that market: "The demand for wool has been very fair, but sellers pre- ferring cash purchasers not quite as much trifle above the bids of time buyers. As a rule it is now acceptable to consider good wool bet- ter than poor notes, and manufacturers who cannot present a paper quickly discountable at low rates and without indorsement had an extreme difficulty to procure supplies.

"The failure of the week had more special reference to fleece wool interests than other lines. The goods made were generally fine and fancy cashmeres of plain or worsted effects. Of course it shuts out the consumption twenty sets would represent, and at the same time withholds wool from many other cards which are now in a paying condition, but of which the trade now calls for closely detailed lots. This confining of the limits of sales withholds the opportuni- ties for buoyancy at times here and there visible, and leaves the market this week, as regards cash down buyers, in a very easy con- dition.

"The failures among woolen manufacturers this winter enforce the need of cheaper wools; and while farmers refuse to sell at all-wool clothing, or to pay reasonable prices for half- and-half intimates, they must prepare to take a liberal shrinkage on the fleeces they now discuss."

The New York *Bulletin* says: "The move- ment of stock is still in the main confined to small parcels, and business lacks any very de- cidedly encouraging features. Now and then a dealer is enabled to work a pretty full in- voice where manufacturers have allowed their stocks to run low and can offer good security for what they require to replenish; but, as a rule, most of the cash which results in actual sales is based upon the necessity of securing a little somewhat to fill in as assortment or complete a contract. Plenty of buyers could be secured were sellers willing to take their orders on credit, but holders are working on the policy that wool in store is better than un- certain book accounts, and do not seek this outlet for their stocks. Supplies in the mean- time remain rather light, and owners assert that they are not likely to be troubled with many additions until the new clips appear, and except for prompt cash bids there is no disposition to make any decided shading from the rates current some little time past, though, on the contrary, there is an absence of any indications of buoyancy."

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

February 26.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pitts- burgh and Connellsville:

	Rets. crude, Bbls.	Exp. Penn R.R. & R. Bbls.	Exp. A. V. R. Bbls.
Sunday, February 21.....	2,560	.....	2,99
Tuesday, February 22.....	.....	.....	447
Wednesday, February 23..	793	.....	2,442
Thursday, February 24..	1,224	.....	2,331
Friday, February 25.....	708	.....	2,174
Saturday, February 26..	.....	.....	104
Total for week.....	6,280	.....	9 442
Since Jan. 1.....	110,902	.....	31,193
To Feb. 26, 1876.....	110,782	.....	67,315
Same time 1875.....	83,686	.....	12,917
Same time 1874.....	28,744	.....	4,402
Same time 1873.....	225,861	7,566	61,924
Same time 1872.....	180,053	11,954	55,196
Same time 1871.....	115,856	15,241	60,365
Same time 1870.....	110,854	48,979	50,448
Same time 1869.....	107,492	45,000	53,000
Same time 1868.....	147,120	4,248	43,788

BERLINER—The week just closed has been a dull one in petroleum circles. The speculative dealings especially having been excited and marked by considerable variations in prices. The influences operating toward these results have been principally speculative, but the demand for immediate shipment has shown an increase of a marked character dur- ing the week, that delivery having been dull at the opening and closing to a degree of activity de- cided advance. This shows an improvement of decided importance in the legitimate de- mand which is distinctly encou

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.855	44	91	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.821	49	85	E.	Light.	L't rain
9 P. M.	29.758	49	89	E.	Light.	Lt. rain

Mean barometer....29.823 | Highest thermom....52
Mean thermon....47.7 | Lowest thermom....—
Rainfall.....38

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FWFU

Iron City College,

corner of Penn avenue and Sixth s treet, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, etc., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Fire at Jack's Run.

A fire occurred Friday afternoon at Jack's Run, a short distance below Allegheny. The residence of Mrs. Bell caught fire, and before the flames could be subdued, the house and all its contents were destroyed. No insurance. No alarm was sounded, the nearest box, Verner's station, being a considerable distance from the place where the fire occurred.

Now is the Time to Put in Your Ice.

The ice on Chautauqua Lake is now from six to eight inches thick, and there are ample facilities for loading and shipping it to Pittsburg. Information relative to prices can be obtained from the General Freight Agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, corner Eleventh and Pike streets.

Sudden Death.

Saturday night about eight o'clock, David Burton, a colored man, aged twenty-nine years, dropped dead at the corner of Fifth and Wylie avenues. It is supposed he died of heart disease. His remains were taken to his home on Arthurs street. Deceased was a waiter at the St. Charles hotel, and had a wife and three children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Meeting of Boilers

The Boilers' Union met on Saturday afternoon, when the main subject of consideration was the conference to be held this evening with the manufacturers relative to the price of boiling. Although the meeting was a private one it is understood that the following terms were decided upon: First. They will accept the present price, $1 75 per ton, provided steady work is assured and that they be allowed the "hot dollar" during the summer months. Second. They will demand $5 per ton in case these two last conditions are not accepted.

Death of George Fortune.

Mr. George Fortune, an old and well-known citizen, died yesterday morning at his late residence, Second avenue, Second ward. For some twenty years or more Mr. Fortune held the responsible position of Secretary to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and for several years he was also the Health Officer of the city. For two years ago, owing to ill health and declining years, Mr. Fortune resigned his position, and has since lived in retirement. He was a man of strict integrity, and was held in high esteem by a very large circle of acquaintances. He was about 70 years of age. At the time of his demise, the announcement of the funeral will be made hereafter.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE friends of the public school system of this Commonwealth have sufficient cause for congratulation in the fact that the Japanese embassy, who have been studying the public school system of this country for some time past, have finally adopted the system in vogue in Pennsylvania, without modification.

THE JOURNAL, in the *Educational Voice* for February says that "while our school authorities are exerting themselves to secure the establishment of an Industrial School, in this city, which is very proper; would it not be well for them to recommend the course of study for the ward schools and for the High School, with a view to giving these institutions a more industrial character. It is thought that much change for the better can be made in them."

THE Forbes district, Sixth ward schools, are the most numerously attended of any in the city. Within the past week an additional teacher was engaged, making nineteen now at work, including the Principal, Professor J. H. Eaton. The attendance of pupils is constantly increasing and the Ann street building, in a number of rooms is over-crowded, and in three of the rooms two teachers each are employed. The want of separate rooms for each teacher is a serious drawback, and, as must be evident, the classes cannot progress satisfactorily where recitations conflict.

WHY is it that no effort is made to improve the English language? It is exceedingly defective, especially as regards spelling and pronunciation. To a great extent the spelling is without system and the pronunciation without sense. The gross and numerous defects in English speech will be admitted by all discerning persons, and yet the spirit of improvement, which is abroad in the land, and which affects almost every other thing, does not touch language severely alone. Let a convention of learned men be held to consider the matter of language reform; such a convention would find enough to do that can be done, and which if done would contribute immensely to the elevation of the English speaking people.—*Prof. Burtt.*

THE twenty-seventh stated session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held March 17th and 18th. The evening meeting of the 17th will be held in Moorhead school hall, Eleventh ward. The programme will include a discussion of the question: "What language can be made in the public school course of study to give it a more practical and industrial character?" opened by Geo. J. Luckey, Esq. Several interesting speakers will take part in the discussion. Select readings by Miss Bird G. Moore. Music by the pupils of the school, in charge of Wm. H. Stack, Esq. The evening session will commence at 7½ P. M. at Ralston School Hall, with the following programme: Methods of teaching Primary Arithmetic, by Anna F. Mayo, Soho School. Practical Grammar, by Florence Hawley, Franklin School. Discussion on Beginning Arithmetic, opened by J. P. Andrews, Primary Reading, two pupils Minersville School. Reading, by two Intermediate pupils, in charge of Annie M. Moore, Soho School. Music, in charge of Joel M. Darling.

ANOTHER

A House on North Avenue, Allegheny, Broken Into.

The burglars of this locality seem to have concentrated their forces on the North Side, as we rarely hear of their operations in this city. The latest job was performed Friday night, at the residence of Mr. Charles P. Stright, on North avenue. About ten o'clock on the night mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Stright being absent from home, the children heard a noise at the front door, which sounded like the breaking of a lock. They were too much frightened to go to the door, and there was no one present to protect the house until about eleven o'clock. Then it was discovered that the door had been forced open with a "jimmy." Things in the front room were in a state of disorder, which showed that the thieves had been searching for valuables, but nothing was stolen. It is supposed the rascals were in the parlor when Mr. Stright returned, and made their escape while he was up stairs procuring a light.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Indications of a Large Display.

The regular convention of Irish Catholic societies, to arrange for the celebration of St. Patrick's day reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Cathedral school hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. McCabe in the chair. The attendance of delegates was large, and quite a number of societies not represented at the previous session of the convention reported and were admitted. Messrs. Thomas Murray, A. B. Hayden and James P. O'Neill, from the committee to wait on the German Catholic societies of the county and extend to them a cordial invitation to participate, reported that they had fulfilled their mission, were courteously received, and informed that several of the societies mentioned would willingly take part in the demonstration.

The convention, after receiving the report and thanking the committee for their faithful labors, proceeded to refer all further arrangements with regard to the staff appointments, formation of the parade and route of march, to the Grand Marshal of the day, Dr. J. P. Treacy, in conjunction with the Chief Marshals of Grand Divisions.

The convention also adopted a resolution to prepare for a grand public demonstration on the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence; and instructed their officers to call a preliminary meeting for that purpose about the latter end of May.

There is every reason that the forthcoming demonstration on the seventeenth of March will be one of the largest and most respectable ever held in the county.

DRAWING JURORS.

An Act to Cure Irregularities in Sealing Up the Wheels, &c.

Recently, in several counties in the State, at the Quarter Sessions terms in which parties were indicted for murder, when the cases were called for trial, the counsel for the defense moved to quash the panel of jurors on the ground that there had been improper action on the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners not having been sworn previous to drawing such jury. The District Attorneys contended that the oath taken by those officers upon entering on the duties of their office was sufficient, but the judges before whom the question was argued sustained the objection of the defense, and the array was consequently quashed and the cases continued until the next term of court. In order to cover all such cases in the future that Hon. A. J. Herr, Senator from Dauphin county, introduced the following bill in the Senate.

AN ACT to render valid any irregularity in sealing up the jury wheels during the drawing or filing the same in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., Any irregularity which has heretofore existed in relation to sealing the jury wheels by the Sheriff or the Jury Commissioners in any county of this Commonwealth, or in taking or filing the same by the Sheriff, Jury Commissioners, President Judge, or other law judge, be and the same is hereby cured and made valid, and shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes as if no irregularity or neglect of duty had occurred and existed therein, and all had been done according to law.

SEC. 2. Hereafter it shall be the duty of all Jury Commissioners, when elected, to take and subscribe the oath now required by law, in relation to selecting and drawing jurors, before entering upon the discharge of their office, and of the President or other law judge, to and of the President or other law judge, to administer as required by the Jury Commissioners to take and subscribe an oath to perform the duties required by law in selecting petit jurors, and also of the sheriff of each county to take and subscribe the oath required by law as to the selecting, drawing and summoning jurors during his continuance in office, and the oath shall be taken and subscribed which said oath shall be taken and subscribed before the prothonotary of the proper county, or other officer qualified by law to administer oaths, and filed in the prothonotary's office, and need not be again taken by any of said officers during their continuance in office, except as to the judge as directed in this act.

Gold! Gold!!

THE COAL OPERATORS.

Special Meeting Saturday—Discussion of Bill No. 66—The Coal Men Generally Opposed to It in its Present Shape.

A special meeting of the coal operators of this vicinity was held at the rooms of the Coal Exchange Saturday morning for the purpose of discussing a bill which has been offered in the Legislature relative to coal mining. The bill in question is known as No. 66, and was offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Miner. It provides for the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Jos. Walton taking the chair and Mr. Bunton acting as Secretary.

President Walton stated the call of the meeting, which was to discuss House bill No. 66, and stated that the bill, if passed, would be ruinous to the coal traffic in this vicinity, and would be the means of causing a heavy and useless expense to every coal dealer in this neighborhood.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, the Secretary read the bill.

Section one provides for the making of an exact plan of the interior arrangement of each coal mine or colliery.

Section two prohibits any miner from working in any pit unless within reach of at least two openings; that not less than twenty persons be at work in such mine at one time; that no furnace shall be nearer the foot of the slope or shaft than sixty feet; that a sneaking-tube shall run down into the pit or shaft.

Section three provides that one opening shall be set apart for ingress, and egress, and provides for the maintenance of such passage way.

Section four provides for the proper ventilation of the mines.

Section five provides for the appointment of a competent inside inspector, or pit boss, whose duties shall be to examine the shafts, lamps, drainage, and see that the roofs are safe.

Section six provides that no one under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work in mines, nor any under sixteen who cannot read or write.

Sections seven and eight require that all boilers and engines be kept in good order by the inspector.

Section nine provides for the appointment by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth, Tenth and Thirty-fifth judicial districts of a practical miner, and for a similar appointment by the Governor of two miners, they to constitute in part a committee of five, which shall select an inspector. It also provides for the manner in which the inspector shall act in this matter; also, for the division of the mining district into sub-divisions, with an inspector to each.

Section ten to fifteen provide a salary for the inspector of $1,500, to be paid him from the State Treasury; also provides that he shall give bonds in the sum of $5,000, and further provides for the various contingencies that may arise in case of neglect of duty, etc.

Section fifteen renders all land agents, managers and viewers ineligible to election as inspector.

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Mr. Walton believed that the bill would be as ruinous to the coal interest as any bill that could be offered in the House. The coal operators would at all times be liable to suits for damages, whether the miners performed their duties or not.

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Louis Zimmerman and Wm. Leslie, deceased. Widow's appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Louis Zimmerman, deceased. Order of sale of real estate made, returnable April 1. Bond to be given in $15,000.

Margaret R. Lusk, minor. Margaret R. Black chosen and appointed guardian.

Estate of James McGuinness, deceased. Time for return of rule on William Wilson extended to March 4th, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Estate of Rosanna Dougherty, deceased. Time for filing account extended to March 4th.

Wm. Simms, minor. Time for return of citation extended for one week.

W. Henry Brown. James H. Brown appointed guardian.

Estate of Wm. McKinney, deceased. Writ of partition returned with report of inquest making partition and valuation. Confirmed absolutely by consent of parties. Agreement of parties, waiving rule to appear and electing to take at several prices at valuation. Calculation of equality presented, approved and ordered to be recorded. Final decree awarding shares.

Estate of Matthew West, deceased. In the matter of the account of Joseph Forsythe, trustee of Johnson H. West, for judgment against devises of land charged with annuity, a decree for $6,374 with costs of suit, to be paid within thirty days, else writ of *levari facias* issue against land charged.

Patrick McCartan, deceased. John Kearney, administrator *de bonus non*, discharged on his own petition.

Rosina Schorming, minor. Rule granted on Max Schamberg, guardian, to show cause why he should not pay over moneys in his hands. Returnable March 1st.

Ada E. Kennedy, minor. Citation to minor to show cause why a guardian should not be appointed. Returnable March 4th.

Andrew W. and Wm. J. Woods, minors. Margaret R. Black appointed guardian.

Estate of Carl Kirsch. Petition of Frederick Kirsch, Executor, for leave to resign his trust, and be discharged. Rule to show cause granted.

Lulu D. Scott and Francis D. Scott, minors. Thomas Bruce appointed guardian.

Estate of John G. Eichenmiller, deceased. In the matter of the petition for subrogation rights of creditors. Rule for return of rule extended for one week.

Estate of John Henry Hane. Decree made for distribution of fund in court.

Probably Fatal Fall.

John Keenan, an employe at Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Steel Works, South Side, was on one of the stacks last evening, for some purpose, and fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, sustaining injuries which will probably result in his death.

Gold! Gold!!

BAR MEETING.

Minute on the Death of Col. Kerr.

The members of the bar assembled in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Saturday afternoon, to take formal action on the death of Col. James K. Kerr. Hon. Edwin H. Stowe was chosen President. Hons. Thomas Ewing, J. W. F. White and F. H. Collier were elected Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Malcolm Hay and S. A. McClung, Secretaries. Messrs. W. D. Moore, John H. Hampton, Hill Burgwin, D. D. Bruce and John G. MacConnell were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following, which was adopted unanimously:

The sorrowful duty assigned to your committee of giving expression to the feelings excited by the decease of our late associate, Colonel James K. Kerr, is relieved of much of its bitterness by the consciousness that we can truly and sincerely, now that he has passed beyond the reach of human praise or blame, hold up his life and character for the esteem and imitation of those who remain, and who must still confront the temptations and meet the responsibilities of life. The chief incidents of his outward career are almost equally matched up in the record of his early preparation for the bar, his admission to it, and the consecration of his remaining years to the diligent practice of his profession. He was never withdrawn from its no furnace shall be nearer the foot of the slope or shaft than sixty feet; that a sneaking-tube shall run down into the pit or shaft.

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Judge Ewing, before whom the proceedings in the matter of the estate of T. W. Briggs, deceased, are being conducted, made a decree of sale.

Estate of Jesse Lobb, deceased. Petition of John Lobb, Jr., for inquest of partition. Alice Lobb appointed guardian *ad litem* of minor children of Benj. Lobb, deceased, and rule granted to show cause.

Louis Zimmerman and Wm. Leslie, deceased. Widow's appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Louis Zimmerman, deceased. Order of sale of real estate made, returnable April 1. Bond to be given in $15,000.

Margaret R. Lusk, minor. Margaret R. Black chosen and appointed guardian.

Estate of Rosanna Dougherty, deceased. Time for filing account extended to March 4th.

Wm. Simms, minor. Time for return of citation extended for one week.

W. Henry Brown. James H. Brown appointed guardian.

Estate of Wm. McKinney, deceased. Writ of partition returned with report of inquest making partition and valuation. Confirmed absolutely by consent of parties. Agreement of parties, waiving rule to appear and electing to take at several prices at valuation. Calculation of equality presented, approved and ordered to be recorded. Final decree awarding shares.

Estate of Matthew West, deceased. In the matter of the account of Joseph Forsythe, trustee of Johnson H. West, for judgment against devises of land charged with annuity, a decree for $6,374 with costs of suit, to be paid within thirty days, else writ of *levari facias* issue against land charged.

Patrick McCartan, deceased. John Kearney, administrator *de bonus non*, discharged on his own petition.

Rosina Schorming, minor. Rule granted on Max Schamberg, guardian, to show cause why he should not pay over moneys in his hands. Returnable March 1st.

Ada E. Kennedy, minor. Citation to minor to show cause why a guardian should not be appointed. Returnable March 4th.

Andrew W. and Wm. J. Woods, minors. Margaret R. Black appointed guardian.

Estate of Carl Kirsch. Petition of Frederick Kirsch, Executor, for leave to resign his trust, and be discharged. Rule to show cause granted.

Lulu D. Scott and Francis D. Scott, minors. Thomas Bruce appointed guardian.

Estate of John G. Eichenmiller, deceased. In the matter of the petition for subrogation rights of creditors. Rule for return of rule extended for one week.

Estate of John Henry Hane. Decree made for distribution of fund in court.

Probably Fatal Fall.

John Keenan, an employe at Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Steel Works, South Side, was on one of the stacks last evening, for some purpose, and fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, sustaining injuries which will probably result in his death.

Gold! Gold!!

DIDN'T SUCCEED.

The Bogus Telegram Game Tried on an Allegheny Bank.

That follow who played the sharp telegraph trick on the City Treasurer's chief clerk last week, tried the same game in Allegheny, in which he was unsuccessful. The "bogus" telegram in this instance purported to come from William H. Graham, Esq., member of the Legislature, and was delivered by a boy, Wednesday morning, into the hands of the janitress of the Third National Bank of Allegheny. Mr. Spangler, the Cashier of the bank, is a member of the leather firm of Graham & Spangler, Mr. W. H. Graham being the other member. Here is the dispatch:

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1876.

H. A. Spangler, Cashier Third National Bank, Allegheny:

I am indebted to Richardson & Co., of Pittsburgh, for some jewelry. Please pay the bill for me. Amount two hundred and eighty-eight dollars ($288). W. H. GRAHAM.

About half past ten A. M. a young, slim, black moustached and well dressed chap entered the bank and presented a bill written on a bill head from the jewelry establishment of Richardson & Co. (now conducted by L. McIntosh, Esq.). The bill contained items—undated—amounting to $288. Mr. Spangler, after examining the document and the telegram, noticed that Mr. Graham's signature differed from that gentleman's usual method, in that he invariably used his first name in full. He also deemed it unlikely, from his knowledge of Mr. Graham, that he had purchased the articles in question. So he declined paying the bill, and the young man departed. He returned in the afternoon, however, and presented another dispatch purporting to be from Mr. Graham to Mr. Richardson, stating that Mr. Spangler would pay the bill. Mr. S. still declined to pay it, asking the young man to wait till Saturday—that is, to-day—when Mr. Graham would be home. The young man then disappeared, and has not since been seen in that quarter. Mr. Spangler telegraphed to Mr. Graham that day in regard to the matter, and received an answer to the effect that the whole thing was a put up job to swindle.

Fire in Allegheny.

About one o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was struck from box 14, the occasion of which was a small fire in the tobacco store of Henry Cabel, No. 101 Bidwell street. Loss about $200.

If You Have a Discharge

from the nose, offensive or otherwise, particularly in the sense of smell, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. So disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for catarrh. "Void in the head" of catarrhal headache. MWF&S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and cornmeal call at the German Steam Flour Mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny City. FWW

POLITICAL.

State.

The Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Union county is Dr. Samuel Blair.

General W. H. Koontz and Colonel Ed. Scull, of the *Herald*, will represent Somerset county at the Republican State Convention. Somerset concedes the privileges of choosing the delegates to the Senatorial District Convention, to Bedford.

The Rush (Junc.) *Gazette* says: It is more than probable that Governor Hartranft will receive a complimentary vote from the delegation of his State in the national convention. A wise and able man, an excellent officiai, a rising statesman, he is entitled to all the honors which are the reward of industry and a faithful discharge of public duties.

The Carson, Nevada, *Appeal* nominates, next to Grant, John F. Hartranft, present Governor of Pennsylvania, for President, and thus refers to him: "He went out from Pennsylvania in command of the Fifty-first Regiment of that State's infantry. He was with Burnside in North Carolina; he fought his regiment in all the battles there; was in the fight at Manasses under Pope; served with great distinction in the Maryland campaign, and was promoted a brigadier general on the field at Antietam; participated in the fight of Fredericksb urg; was at the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863; took part in the fairside battles in East Tennessee; fought like a tiger as a major general of volunteers from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and was in command at Washington when Mrs. Surratt and her associate conspirators were hanged. He is a modest, unostentatious gentleman, a thorough gentleman, and is in all respects a patriot and a soldier. Hartranft is a representative man of a great, powerful Middle State. He will be voted for every where. He has done his share for the present of Presidential honors—if the country is not to demand that Grant shall be renominated at large—in the person of John F. Hartranft. He would be prepared to say a word for him at the National Convention." The Virginia City *Sentinel* copies this laudatory notice, and adds: "All the *Appeal* says of Governor Hartranft is true. He is wonderfully loved in Pennsylvania; there is no spot, stain or suspicion on his record. He is a soldier and statesman, and with him for a leader the Republican party would be sure to win." The *Appeal* and the *Sentinel* are the two leading papers of the State of Nevada.

General.

Mr. David A. Wells fearlessly declares that if the Democratic party agrees with him then he is a Democrat, "first, last and all the time." But he declines to be considered a Democratic candidate in the Eastern district of Connecticut—where the Republicans have elected their man for the last twenty years—and the Whigs before that.

As a Southern convention to promote immigration is soon to be held, the New York *Mail* suggests the following platform for the occasion: "1. Stop Bob Toombs' gab. 2 Keep Jefferson Davis away from pen and ink. 3. Admit that a man who fought for the Union is just as good as a rebel. 4. Stop crying about carpet-baggers. 5. Recognize the cardinal principle of that good Southern Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, that all men are created equal. 6. Accept the situation in good faith. 7. Give the negro a fair chance. 8. Pull off your coats and go to work for yourselves."

How to Poison a House.

Many remarkable and sudden outbreaks of disease, and cases of sudden death, have occurred during the past few years in house in the city of New York, where every sanitary circumstance seemed favorable. The favorite child of a wealthy family has been suddenly carried off by diphtheria, when the house was on a hill with every drainage apparently excellent, and the rooms never crowded or over-heated. Another, living in the most airy and elevated portion of the city, has suddenly been seized with that most mysterious and terrible of the "foul-air diseases" spinal meningitis, and under every care and precaution which wealth could supply, has died in great agony. Here a family, living in what might be called a palatial house, has been attacked with typhoid, and the children or other members have struggled for months with death. Virulent fevers have sometimes broken out in the finest houses, and some of the handsomest quarters of the city have not been exempt from pestilential diseases. Malaria has been everywhere, and filth in quantity or solid carbon, whilst the most valuable part of the waste is an invisible gas that might still go to loss if the products of combustion have been odoriferous. The other, and most expensive error, is the want of consideration of the chemical equivalents necessary to be observed to prevent the most heat at the least cost, and a want of consideration of under what laws and conditions these elements will combine to accomplish the desired ends. Almost every person using fuel is aware that coal consists of carbon, with a little hydrogen and water and some ash or earth; that perfect combustion consists in uniting the first two named constituents with a suitable quantity of oxygen, in the presence of heat, to produce carbonic acid gas and a little more water. So far, good; the next question is, how shall this be accomplished? The practical reply is, kindle a fire in a gr